B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 212—D BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
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Do you plan to go home next season via Suez or the Pacific? If so now is the time to register for your accommodation.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, Inc.,
(Incorporated in U. S. A.)
9/10, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Safeguard your Travel Funds by carrying AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
12th Sept.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
19th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA x	16,504
10th ,,	CHINA		7,952
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
24th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI		16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA		16,100
12th ,,	CHINA	NALDERA x	15,953
19th ,,	DEVANHA		8,151
26th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,919
1926. 2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI		16,100
23rd ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND.		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6th March	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
13th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI		16,100
31st ,,	CHINA†		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,919
24th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15th ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,089
22nd ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† S. S "China", 31st March, extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—

1st Saloon to London £ 80, £ 70, & £ 60.
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ,, 72, ,, 62, & ,, 56.
2nd Saloon to London £ 54, and £ 52.
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ,, 50, ,, ,, 48.

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the 'China.' on the 31st March 1926

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers		Tons.
17th Sept.	WARFIELD*	..	6,060
12th Nov.	MERKARA	..	8,285
26th ,,	MADURA	..	8,975
10th Dec.	MARGHA	..	8,278
1926			
14th Jan.	Warefield*	..	6,060
4th Feb.	Cargo Steamer	..	.. ..
18th Feb.	Cargo Steamer	..	.. ..
18th March	Domala	..	8,441
8th April	Margha	..	8,278
29th ,,	Dumana	..	8,427
20th May	Warfield*	..	6,060

* Cargo Vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
15th Sept.	SICILIA	6,813	MALOJA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	NARKUNDA
24th ,,	SICILIA*	6,813	
22nd Dec.	DELTA	7,622	MONGOLIA

*Cargo vessel only will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
9th Sept	BANKURA	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
11th ,,	VITA	Busreh via Karachi
12th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via Cutch Mandvi.,
16th ,,	KAROA	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS & SATURDAYS every week. The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on MONDAYS have meantime been suspended, but will be resumed on the 28th September.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tokushima Maru.	S. Kuba.	5975	8th Sep.	16th Sep.
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	4905	15th Sep.	29th Sep.
*Sado Maru.	T. Sonoyama.	5898	29th ,,	13th Oct.
Toyooka Maru.	S. Enya.	7098	16th Oct.	30th ,,
Tottori Maru.	G. Masuda	5973	29th Oct.	12th Nov.
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	15th Nov.	29 thNov.

* Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	530	355	240	160
Kobe	600	400	280	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20278 Telegrams YUSEN.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

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3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
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Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.
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BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/24	30,65,586
Reserve Fund	25,70,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Amballa City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Jullundur	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Peshawar Cant
Calcutta	Karachi	Patiala
Delhi	Kasur	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Sialkot
Gojra	Meerut City.	Sim'a
Hafizabad		Srinagar

London Agents:
THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

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LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
R. J. KHANNA,
Manager.

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WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION.
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.
Apply—
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SANDHURST ROAD, WEST, BOMBAY, No. 4.
Telegram: GUNDISAN. Telephone. No. 41118.

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IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL—
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,77,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
SIR NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E.,
W. LAMB (Offg.).

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E. C., 3.

MANAGER:
Sir SIDNEY SITWELL.

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Abbottabad	Kumbakonam
Agra	Karachi
Ahmedabad	Kasur
Ahmedabad City	Katni
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Ajmer	Larkana
Akola	Lucknow
Akyab	Ludhiana
Aligarh (Pay Office)	Lyallpur
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)
Alleppey	Madura
Ambala City	Mandalay
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Mandalay City (Pay Office)
Amraoti	Mangalore
Amritsar	Masulipatam
Bangalore	Meerut
Bareilly	Meerut City (Pay Office)
Bassein	Mirzapore
Bellary	Montgomery
Benares	Moulmein
Berhampore	Mooltan
Bezwada	Moradabad
Bhopal	Muttree
Bombay (Byculla)	Mussoorie
Bombay (Mandvi)	Muzaffarpur
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Muzaffarnagar
Broach	Muttra
Bulandshahr	Myingyan
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Mymensingh
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nadiad
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nandyal
Calicut	Nagpore
Cawnpore	Nainital
Chandausi (Pay Office)	Narayangunge
Chittagong	Nasik
Chandpore	Negapatam
Coconada	Nellore
Cochin	Nowshera
Coimbatore	Ootacamund
Colombo	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Conjeeviram (Out Station)	Patna
Cuddalore	Peshawar Cantt
Cuddapah	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency)
Cuttack	Poona
Dacca	Poona City
Dehra Dun	Purnea
Darjeeling	Quetta
Delhi	Rajahmundry
Dalhousie	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Dhanbad	Raipur
Dhulia	Rangoon
Dibrugarh	Rangpur
Erode	Rawalpindi
Ellore	Rawalpindi City (Pay Office)
Etawah	Saharanpur
Ferozepore	Salem
Farrukhabad	Sargodha
Fyzabad	Secunderabad (Sub Agency)
Gaya	Serajgunge
Gorakhpur	Sholapur
Godhra	Sialkot
Gujranwala	Simla
Guntur	Srinagar
Gwalior	Sukkur
Hapur (Pay Office)	Surat
Hathras	Tellicherry
Hubli	Thana
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tinnevelly
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tirupur
Indore	Trichinopoly
Jaipur	Trivandrum
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Tuticorin
Jalpaiguri	Ujjain
Jamshedpur	Vellore
Jharia (Sub-Agency)	Viramgam
Jubbulpore	Vizianagram
Jullundur (City)	Vizagapatam
Jullundur Cantt. (Pay Office)	Wardha
Khamgaon	Yeotmal
Khandwa	

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FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
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LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank
J. G. RIDLAND.
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET. BOMBAY.

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HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS :—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS : LIBERAL and free from vexation terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT :—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest
PREMIUM RATES :—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA
Manager,
Bombay Branch,
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We stock all makes of Tyres and tubes in a good quantity, and allow the best possible discount on the current price list of Manufacturers' as under :—
CONTINENTAL list price less 19 % direct
DUNLOP ,, ,, ,, 18 ,, ,,
MICHELIN, GOODYEAR, FIRESTONE ,, ,, ,, 25+10+16%
Besides these we supply Solid Tyres of all makes, Petrol, Mobil-oils and Motor Accessories at the Cheapest Rates in the Market.

THE PROVINCIAL MOTOR CAR CO.
No. 1, Charni Road, BOMBAY 4.
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INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
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WHICH OFFERS
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WANTED reliable and PUSHING AGENTS in every District and Town of the Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces and Punjab
Apply for all particulars to Head Office Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY.

FRIENDSHIP is the GIFT
of the Gods and the Most Precious Boon to Man.
If you require to have a true but unfailing friend, we should like to recommend our world-renowned.
ATANK NIGRAH PILLS,
in reality, they are a boon to suffering humanity.
They have served many, and will serve you too—in curing Mental weakness, Brain-fag, Indigestion, Constipation, etc.
Only a Rupee per tin with 32 pills
For a detailed and complete price list please write to:—
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AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years increasing sales prove this fact
AMRUTANJAN
Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all.
ACHES AND PAINS.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

POLICE NOTICE.

Rs. 5,000 REWARD

The above reward will be paid to any one giving information leading to arrest and conviction in connection with the dacoity committed on the 8 Down passenger train near Kakori, in the Lucknow district, on August 9, 1925.

In addition to the above offer a reward will be paid to any one who produces or helps to trace any of the G. C. notes mentioned below, which were stolen by the dacoits. Information should be given to any magistrate or police officer, preferably to the nearest Superintendent of Police.

LIST OF G. C. NOTES STOLEN.

			Rupees.
1	GC	77	499010= 5
2	GD	56	338784= 5
3	PE	28	491764= 5
4	B	25	861470=10
5	B	30	795383=10
6	A	22	014417=10
7	GD	20	387827= 5
8	A	54	742334=10
9	AE	86	44933= 10
10	B	17	177337=10
11	B	25	800588=10
12	B	85	818576=10
13	Series No. not available at present		33027=10
14	,,		680022= 5
15	,,		830351= 5
16	,,		634967= 5
17	,,		926182= 5
18	,,		585016= 5
19	B	53	717820=10
20	B	87	735971=10
21	B	91	660356=10
22	GC	46	406300= 5
23	GD	42	607015= 5
24	GD	42	607008= 5
25	Series No. not available at present.		04289=10
26	,,		177853= 5
27	B	61	066781=10
28	GD	56	246604= 5
29	GD	62	258228= 5 Stamped Baghauli
30	DC	45	367415= 5 Stamped Baghauli.
31	GD	56	941867= 5
32	GD	66	288183= 5
33	PE	28	324546= 5
34	GD	62	408914= 5
35	B	61	424228=10
36	B	22	59395=10
37	B	25	254184=10
38	A	41	093831=10
39	A	40	018841=10
40	B	25	482604=10
41	GD	62	276985= 5
42	GD	56	219466= 5
43	GD	79	446842= 5
44	GD	87	926091= 5
45	PE	28	756579= 5
46	PE	4	800762= 5
47	PE	28	308775= 5
48	GC	77	184461= 5
49	GD	84	387857= 5
50	GD	56	317486= 5
51	GD	84	387858= 5
52	GD	34	935267= 5
53	(Series No. not known at present.)		74213=100
54	,,		32637=10
55	,,		240553=10
56	,,		554157= 5
57	,,		554154= 5
58	,,		022677= 5
59	,,		554133= 5
60	,,		022674= 5
61	,,		022678= 5
62	,,		022675= 5
63	A	48	631565=10
64	B	95	427191=10
65	PE	9	981176= 5
66	PE	8	952191= 5
67	GD	95	186018= 5
68	PE	28	009436= 5
69	GD	95	588826= 5
70	GC	56	909485= 5
71	PE	2	029163= 5
72	GP	11	905225= 5
73	PE	8	933623= 5
74	G	82	041844= 1
75	AE	28	06013=10
76	B	28	269493=10
77	B	61	362354=10
78	A	56	046681=10
79	C	12	068094=10
80	A	41	826636=10
81	B	88	369885=10
82	GD	42	804711= 5
83	GD	26	411479= 5
84	PE	8	375378= 5
85	PE	29	573069= 5
86	PE	28	443487= 5
87	GC	77	148222= 5
88	GD	13	575499= 5
89	PE	28	424761= 5
90	GD	86	253106= 5
91	B	87	099106=10
92	B	11	305130=10
93	GD	16	661262= 5
94	A	77	948124=10
95	GD	56	445471= 5
96	GD	62	998248= 5
97	XC	86	44470=10
98	B	71	237657=10
99	B	61	072285=10
100	B	61	070282=10
101	GD	56	899221= 5
102	GD	56	923187= 5
103	GD	50	641059= 5
104	GD	56	842942= 5
105	PE	28	316244= 5
106	GD	56	699249= 5
107	GD	62	258489= 5
108	FD	85	99537=100 Dated 22-4-20 LHR Signed on back "Bishan Singh."
109	ZD	49	60836=10
110	B	68	069096=10
111	A	43	9224383=10
112	B	2	510743=10
113	PE	28	444423=10
114	B	87	045915=10
115	PE	8	952642= 5
116	B	93	076039=10
117	B	24	177375=10
118	B	17	177337=10

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Side by side coupled Jet condensing Engine wheel locks Patent valves.
H. P. Cylinder 32in. Diameter.
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Stroke 6 feet.
Revolution per minute 56.
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Fly wheel 28 feet diameter, 30 groves 1-3/4in. dia. ropes working pressure 150 lbs.

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Direct coupled Engine and Dynamo by J. P. Hall year 1905, Volts 230 Amperes 180 Revolutions 635 for 800 lights, Maximum points 1000.

BOILERS.

Two Boilers, makers: Daniel Adamson and Co., Ltd., Power N. H. P. 47, Pressure 125 lbs. per sq. inch. Diameter 30ft. by 7ft.

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23975

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANY'S ACT VII OF 1913,
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE AMBAJI TARANGA LIGHT RY. CO., LTD.,
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of this Company will be held in the Registered Office of the Company at No. 315, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 17th September, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time) when the Liquidator will submit his 4th year Report and Statement of Accounts before the Shareholders regarding the Liquidation.

If there will be no QUORUM, the Meeting will be adjourned to the same day, time and place a week after i.e. on THURSDAY, the 24th of September, 1925.

G. K. DALAL,
Liquidator.
Ambaji Taranga Light Railway Co. Limited.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).
Bombay, 3rd September, 1925.

C24004

NOTICE.

WANTED—A STORE-KEEPER for the Ahmedabad Municipality on Rs. 100 p.m. in the grade of Rs. 100—5—125 plus 50 Conveyance Allowance. Persons with previous experience of the Stores Department in the Government P. W. D. or in a large municipality will be preferred. Applications with copies of testimonials, if any, should reach the Undersigned on or before the 25th September, 1925.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality

Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad,
1st September, 1925.

C24003

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we, the undersigned SHIVNARAYAN BALDEODAS have retired by mutual consent as from the 1st day of August, 1925, from the firm of Allana Rahimtulla and Co., who have been doing business as Agents of the Birla Mills, Ltd.

SHIVNARAYAN BULDEODAS.
Dated this 31st day of August, 1925.

R1746

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BROACH CITY PRESS CO., LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Chambers, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay on SATURDAY, the 12th September, 1925 at 5 p.m (S.T.)

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th to 12th September, 1925, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
NARANDAS RAJARAM & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 14th August, 1925.

C24002

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Power of Attorneys given by our clients SHANKER LAXMAN NANDODKAR and KESARBAI KALGUTKER to one Chandrakant D. Kalkutker are hereby cancelled and anybody having any dealings whatsoever with the said Chandrakant D. Kalgutker shall do so at his own risk.

Messrs. LAKHIA ZAIWALLA & CO.,
Solicitors to Mr. Shanker Laxman Nandodkar and Kesarbai K. Kalgutker.

C24000

THE SURAT CITY PRESS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Chambers, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay on SATURDAY, the 12th September, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th to 12th September, 1925, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
NARANDAS RAJARAM & CO.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 14th August, 1925.

C24001

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office No. 3, Forbes Street, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of September, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April, 1925.

2.—To declare a Dividend.

3.—To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4.—To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April, 1926, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th to 22nd September, 1925, both days inclusive, and during that period the Books of the Company will be available for inspection by Shareholders during office hours.

By Order,
D. HARRICHAND,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st September, 1925.

C23991

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the DEBENTURE-HOLDERS of the Company, that the Interest falling due on the seven per-cent. Debentures, for the half year ending the 15th September, 1925, will be paid on production of the Interest Coupons duly endorsed, at the Registered Office of the Company, 139, Medows Street, Fort, on and after the 15th September, 1925, during business hours.

For the Indian Newspaper Company, Limited.
N. H. BELGAMVALA.
Managing Director.

Bombay, 5th September, 1925.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANY'S ACT VII OF 1913,
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE AMBAJI TARANGA LIGHT RAILWAY CO., LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

AN EXTRA ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of this Company will be held in the Registered Office of the Company at No. 315, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 17th September, 1925, at 5 p.m. (Standard Time) for the purpose of passing the following Resolutions as compromise proposed:—

(1) That the Suit No. 263 of 1918 filed by Baburao Narayan Vinod, one of the Creditors, against the Company for recovery of Rs. 7,265-4-5 with interest at 12 per cent. per annum and Rs. 600/- for damages and costs pending in the High Court of Bombay be amicably settled for Rs. 8,500/- to be paid to the said Baburao Narayan Vinod pro-rata from the assets of the Company in full settlement of his claim and costs by Gokuldas Kilachai Dalal, the Liquidator of the Company, and consent decree be obtained to that effect.

(2) That the claim of Harjibhai Gobardas of the sum of Rs. 31,725-5-9 alleged to be due from the Company for the work done which was in due course accepted by the Liquidator of the Company only to the extent of Rs. 384/- be settled for Rs. 1,000/- in full settlement thereof and the same be paid pro-rata from the assets of the Company by the Liquidator.

(3) That the Offers for Compromise made by Nagindas Chunilal Shah and Lallubhai Chhaganlal Doshi in respect of the Decrees passed against them in the Misfeasance Summons will be placed before the Shareholders for consideration.

If there will be no QUORUM the Meeting will be adjourned to the same day, time and place a week after i.e. on Thursday, the 24th of September, 1925.

G. K. DALAL,
Liquidator.
Ambaji Taranga Light Railway Co., Limited,
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)
Bombay, 3rd September, 1925.

C24005.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BHEN MANIBEN, daughter of Shah Balakhidas, late of Hindu Inhabitant, Spinster ..... Deceased.

SETH AMARCHAND LAXMICHAND BAID, of Agra, Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, temporarily residing at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, one of the Executors according to the tenor of the said will of the above-named deceased ..... Petitioner.

CITATION.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the Sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 6th day of August, 1925.

Messrs. DALLAS AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

C24006

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

CONVERSION OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BONDS 1925 TO 1928.

I. Holders of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1925 can convert into either

(*a*) the 5 per cent Income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 3 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of War Bonds, 1925; or

(*b*) a new issue of 5 per cent Ten Year Bonds, 1935, subject to income-tax at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 7 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of War Bonds, 1925.

II. Holders of 6 per cent Bonds, 1926 can convert into either

(*a*) the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 1-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds 1926; or

(*b*) a new issue of 5 per cent Ten Year Bonds, 1935 subject to income-tax at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 5-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds, 1926.

III. Holders of 6 per cent Bonds, 1927 can convert into the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 2-4-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds, 1927.

IV. Holders of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1928 can convert into the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 5-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1928.

Applications for conversion will be received from 13th July to 12th September 1925 inclusive. Interest at the higher rate payable on the Bonds tendered for conversion will be allowed in all cases up to date from which securities of new loan or Bonds issued in exchange carry interest at 5 per cent., viz. 15th October in former case and 15th September in latter. Brokerage will be allowed to recognised Bankers and Brokers at two annas per cent on applications received not later than 25th July and at one anna per cent on those received subsequently.

Full details may be ascertained from the Local Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India or its branches, from any Government treasury or Sub-treasury or from the Deputy Controller of the Currency, New Customs House, Bombay.

23660.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TEMPORARY RECEIPT No. 1641, of INDORE MALVA MILLS, for five shares, No. 9381, 12886, 15836, 5767, 13620, standing in the name of Kalyanbhai Jasingbhai is MISLAID or LOST, so public is hereby warned not to deal with the same.

Bombay, 4th Sept. 1925.

R1769

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT OOTACAMUND.

DILKHUSH MAHAL, an extensive property of 16 acres containing one of the finest and commodious houses, well known in the Station, located in a most attractive and convenient centre on the Etons Road, luxuriously equipped and provided with ample water-supply and fitted with Electric Lights, contains a Fruit Garden, Flower Garden, Garages, a good number of outhouses and servants' Quarters and a separate Cottage for Officers. For enquiries regarding the sale apply to:—

THE DEWAN,
Vizianagram Raj, Benares.

C23968

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that our client, Mr. G. G. THAKER, of Kurla, is the Sole Proprietor of the Hanuman Cinema, which is under construction at Kurla.

One P. V. Shivram was found attempting to raise a loan on the security of the said Cinema belonging to our client.

Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons, who allege to have advanced any loan on the security of the said Cinema to communicate the same to the undersigned within 3 days from the date hereof.

Dated this 4th day of September, 1925.

RUDRAPRASAD M. MANKODI,
For Messrs. Pandia and Co.,
Attorneys for Mr. G. G. Thaker.

C24009

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE ERECTION OF WAGONS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, October 7th, 1925, for the complete erection of 204 four-wheeled covered cattle wagons at Sewri Bunder during the year 1925-26.

2. Drawings of the wagons and copies of the general conditions of the work can be obtained from the Chief Mechanical Engineer, Parel, on payment of Rs. 15 per set.

3. No special form of tenders will be issued, but tenderers should tender on their own form or by letter which should be submitted in an envelope endorsed "Tender for erection of wagons."

4. A sum of Rs. 1,000 must be deposited with and sent direct to the Cashier, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, as earnest money, at the time of submitting tenders without which no tender will be considered. This deposit must be in cash or currency notes only, on which no interest will be allowed.

5. The successful tenderer will be required to enter into an agreement and deposit as security a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the value of the order (subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000). This deposit must be wholly in cash (on which no interest will be allowed) or wholly in Government papers the market value of which is equal to deposit required and it will be liable to forfeiture in case of failure to fulfil the terms and conditions of the agreement.

6. The result of the tender will be published in the Indian Trade Journal, Calcutta.

7. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

R. McLEAN,
Agent,
G. I. P. Ry., Victoria Terminus.

C24006

NOTICE.

PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that from 22nd August, 1925, I have separated partnership from the firm of Messrs. MAGANLAL KALIANDAS & CO., doing business in Mill and Gin Stores at Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay.

(Sd.) MAGANLAL KALIANDAS.

R1768.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SPECIAL

CONCESSION RATES

IN DUE

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Competent SURVEYOR Apply to:—J. A. TRIVEDI. BROTHERS, Balaghat. (C. P.) with copies of Testimonials.

A R1716.

EUROPEAN FIRM want SALESMAN on Commission basis for selling old American newspaper. Apply Box No. 971, Advt. Department, "Bombay Chronicle."

A R 1763.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MANAGER for a Match Factory in Calcutta, experienced in the line. Apply KARIMBHAI SHAMSUDDIN, 14, Khokha Bazar.

A R1767

WANTED—YOUTHS to learn Shorthand and Typewriting. Reduced Fees. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 321, Hornby Road, Bombay.

A R1759

WANTED—RESPECTABLE and INFLUENTIAL GENTLEMEN to represent as Life Chief Agents for The East and West Insurance Company, Ltd., for unrepresented districts. For terms etc., apply to THE SECRETARIES, at 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

A

SALARY RS. 100 TO 300 P.M. IN 30 DAYS.

WE can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn absolutely NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS, BY POST OR PERSONALLY. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. 2 days' FREE trials. No MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. Hawaid College, (8) Rawalpindi.

A

SITUATIONS WANTED.

EXPERIENCED correspondent typist can spare one or two hours daily. Please apply "U" c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

B R1749

A respectable gentleman, having good educational attainments and some business experience wants active alliance as partner or otherwise in any respectable export import or other business, can successfully work in such lines as wool, cotton and agricultural or country products. Can invest to some extent or give cash security. Correspond with Box No. 973 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".

B R1766

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—Two large ventilated newly built fireproof GODOWNS, scarcely available and residence quarters large rooms, fully ventilated, reasonable rent at Mistry Building, Reay Road, Mazgaon near Police Chawl. Enquire within.

C R1688A

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—PARTNER with small capital or wanted money on interest. Large profit in short time. Apply Box No. 967, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

R R1747

WANTED by a Kanarite, a LOAN of Rs. 500 on personal security. Write for particulars to Box No. 968 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

R R1748

WANTED—Rs. TEN THOUSAND on interest and or partnership for advancing running unrisky business. Apply Box No. 966. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

R R1745

PARTNER WANTED—Expert TECHNO CHEMIST—trained in America wants Rs. 50,000 to capitalize a mineral industry in this Presidency. Annual profits over 50 p. c. on initial outlay; Scheme available from Box No. 972 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

R R1765.

SPORT.

WINNING HORSES?—Are you going to bet at Poona Races? If so take my Betting Instruction. No Mathematics. No Astrology. No Cycle or other complicated systems but my own practised very easy Method for people of average knowledge. No fear of losing. Guaranteed refund if wrong. Charge Rs. 10/4 only. No V.P.P. Remit by Insured Post. J. D. RAI, Kalimpong (Bengal).

R1737

PROFESSION.

CHRONIC NERVOUS and MENTAL DISEASES RADICALLY CURED Consult Dr. THAKORE, Specialist, Land Mansion, Churm Road, Station.

P R1736

BOON to devitalised males. Pure Mercury Pill Rs. 20 each lasting months. Write VAIDYA PRABHASHANKER R. Ghatkopar, Thana.

P R1764.

SAFE and SURE CURE for LEUCODERMA, PATCHES, etc., in four weeks: Particulars FREE under cover "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, CALCUTTA.

P R1770

CORRECTLY PREDICTED who should stand 1st Class 1st in the last L.L.B. Examination. Ask him who has the honour. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Reader, and Evil Counteracker, Kothari Mansion, opp. General Post Office. Trial Form Free on application.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY

(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy.) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

MACHINERY, GIN-PRESS, ENGINE, BOILERS, OIL ENGINES, GRINDING OIL-RICE MILLS, PUMPS, LATHES, SAW MACHINES, OIL PRESSES, Etc. Direct importers and suppliers, M. H. DINSHAW & CO., 47, Apollo Street, Bombay.

K B12

FOR SALE—New compound STEAM ENGINES, 11" by 17" by 20" and 8" by 13" by 16" Ropes from Stock and maker T. R. Lees England Sole Agents, M. H. DINSHAW and CO., Apollo Street, Bombay.

K R 1720.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

AMERICAN LETTER HEADS—Latest American styles. Design Book free. TAJ PRINTING WORKS, opp: Hongkong Bank, off Churchgate Street, Fort.

L R1768

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED— Educated well-established healthy SARASWAT BRAHMAN for immediate marriage with handsome Saraswat full age girl. Apply SARASWAT AGENCY, 271, Frere Road Fort Bombay. Correspondence strictly confidential.

R1758

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS

FINEST DESSERT APPLES AND PEARS sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9 lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.

R1750

THE BEGUM NURSERY—Nurserymen and dealers in Plants of every description can supply Manure, Red Earth and Pots of sizes. Khetwadi 6th Lane, Sandhurst Road, Bombay No. 4. Prop.—S. S. TAKLE.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WANTED—Advertisements to be published in our world renowned and most beautiful "REGISTERED NATIONAL CALENDAR" for 1926. Rates Rs. 25 per square inch. For further particulars please apply to Messrs. LAJPAT RAI & SONS, Publishers, LAHORE.

R1623

MAGIC CLOTH—ELECTRIC POLISHING CLOTH, shines all metals like Magic. No. Powder, Paste, or Liquid. 15" by 15" size, Rupee 1/4 and 9" by 9" annas 10. Postage 1 to 3 four annas—THE NOVELTY TRADING COMPANY, Kalbadevi, 48, Morarji Gokuldas Chawl, Bombay 2.

T. R1798

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE AND WANTED.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75, Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200, Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible, Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125, Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223.

N WS

TYPEWRITER PRICES EXCEPTIONALLY REDUCED.—Call or write for Price List. Secondhand Empire No. 1 with Back Spacer, Rs. 75. Oliver No. 5 Rs. 85. No. 9, Rs. 125. Remingtons 10 and 11 Foolscap and Brief from Rs. 110 upwards. Very slightly used Remington No. 10 Latest Model Rs. 195. Hammond Multiplex Rs. 95. Underwood No., 5 Rs. 125. Rebuilt Remington etc., etc. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 321, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

S

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Corona latest Improved Model New	195
Corona Four (Four-bank Keyboard), New	225
Remington Portable, New	234
Fox Portable (Shop-soiled)	125
Senta Portable (German) New	130
Underwood 5 Rs. 100 Remington 10 from	100
Empire No. 1 with Back spacer (Fine)	105
L. C. Smith Brief Size Rs. 85. Hammond Multi	85

Rebuilt Typewriters: Remington 10 and 11 and Oliver 9 and 11 Exceptionally low prices. Ribbons Carbon Papers Repairs to All Makes.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.
24, Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay.

T

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1895—The most successful and deservedly the best Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Barristers, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand speed classes and all other commercial subjects. Excellent results every year. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOKULDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

ACCOUNTANCY.—Individual attention moderate charges, excellent results. London Chamber and Co-operation of Accountants Examinations since 1905. Terms and Prospectus from THE INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE, Shorthand and Typewriting, No. 485, Kalkadevi Road.

TYPEWRITING TAUGHT by the most up-to-date American Methods by V. B. PADHYE'S SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTE, Thakurdwar, Bombay.

M R1647

ENROLMENTS for LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE Examinations of May & CORPORATION OF ACCOUNTANTS Examinations of June, 1926, will cease from 15th September 1925. Brilliant Results secured every year, including Teachers Diplomas and Distinction certificates. Fees moderate. Prospectus from the PRINCIPAL, ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Bhesania Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

M

PHOTOGRAPHY

FREE—With each 16" x 20" Enlargement we give celluloid beautiful Locket Photo and extra valuable gift Free. Particulars Free. Send stamp. THE NOVELTY TRADING COMPANY, 48, Morarji Gokaldas Chawl, Kalbadevi, Bombay 2.

P R1726

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A SHARE-CERTIFICATE of five ordy. shares Nos. 6041 to 6045 of the Lawrence Jute Co., Ltd., standing in my name is LOST. If found by anybody please to send them at following address within two months, otherwise the Company will issue a new Certificate. MAHAMUD MAHAMED ESSOPJEE BISMELLA, Dabhel, Post Veshma, Dist. Surat, B.B. & C.I. Rly.

PB R1757

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Auctioneers,
30, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 23403

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, HOUSE BUILDERS AND BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF A BIG LOT OF VARIOUS SORTS OF TIMBER SQUARES, LOGS AND SCANTLINGS IN ONE WHOLE LOT OR IN LOTS OF RESPECTIVE KIND OF WOOD.

Under instructions from the Turkish Red Crescent Society, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 17th day of September, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sewree Pond and in the compound of the Chottani Saw Mills, Sewree, the undermentioned lots of Timber which were handed over to the said Society by the Central Khilafat Committee of India comprising of Burmah Teak wood squares (mixed marks), Maiyang and Eng. wood squares, Sesum wood, Karwar Teak, Bentick and Pine Wood Round Logs, planks, Scantlings and Remnants of Oregon Pine wood, Deal wood, Japanese Pine wood, Jungle wood, Teakwood, Golden Teakwood, Sesum wood, silky wood and maiyang wood; Jungle wood sleepers, etc., etc.

The above lots will be put up for sale in one whole lot or in lots of respective kind of wood.

Private offers for the whole lot will be received before the sale by the undersigned.

The above lots are now on view at the Sewree Pond and in the compound of the Chottani Saw Mills.

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

J. S. MODY and Co.,
Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 22736.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY CONSISTING OF 2 THREE STORIED CHAWLS, ONE 2 STORIED DWELLING HOUSE AND ONE BUILDING FOR SERVANT QUARTERS SITUATE AT "KHOTECHI WADI" GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will by order of Messrs. Virjee Peraj Kesowji Damji, Bhimji Peraj and Madhavji Kalyanji the Trustees of the Ranchordas Chaturbhuj Cutchi Lohana Orphanage and on account and at the risk of Krishnarao Khanderao Parelker, Shanker Krishnarao Parelkar, Amadao Krishnarao Parelker and Narayanrao Krishnarao Parelker the last three being minors by their father and legal guardian the said Krishnarao Khanderao Parelker the mortgagors and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved in the Transfer of Mortgage dated 27th September, 1923, and further charge dated 27th September, 1923, sell by Public Auction on Saturday, 12th September, 1925 at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.) the undermentioned property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of land partly of redeemed pension and tax and partly of pension and tax tenure (together with the messuages, tenements, chawls and building standing thereon) situate at and fronting the public passage leading to Girgaum Back Road without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement about 1,800 square yards and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 303, etc., New Nos. 2030, etc., Old Survey Nos. 562 and 560 and New Survey Nos. 1/7363 etc., and Cadestral Survey 1316 Girgaum Division and are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward and Street No. 2, 2A, 67A, 68 to 73 and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation or possession of the Mortgagors and their tenants.

Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. Unwalla Peerbhoy Shaw & Papa, Attorneys for the mortgagee at their Office Prince Building, Medows Street, Fort, or of the undersigned.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.
Auctioneers.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT of INDIA

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Particulars obtainable at any Post Office.

Dear Ratilal,

Your wife was removed by her relations against our wish from the Hospital towards the end of March last. She died at their place in Surat on 29th August. If not for anything else, at least for the sake of our old father and your little son you will now please return.

BALVANTRAO.

Dr. Ratilal Keshavram Desai started from his house in Girgaum Post Office Lane, Bombay, to go to his dispensary at 8 A.M. on 15th January 1925. Since then he has not been heard of. Any one giving information leading to his present whereabouts to the undesigned will besides earning the gratitude of a family in distress be handsomely rewarded. Please communicate with

BALVANTRAO KESHAVRAO DESAI, Advocate,
Girgaum Post Office Lane, Bombay.

A REQUEST

To The Municipalities and Local Boards.

THE HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

under your management annually consume a large quantity of Tinctures and other Spirituous Preparations and your expenditure thereof must be equally large. To effect economy without sacrifice in quality decide to use

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Works—Baroda.....Stores—Princess Street, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Sept. 5.

After the recent advance Reuter reported to-day 15 to 9 points lower in New York futures. At the opening the market advanced but later declined on some long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 22 to 23 points up. The advance was due to short covering.

Messrs. M and B. Stern have received the following cable D/- 4th instant from their Liverpool firm:—

"Owing to recent Government reports rather worse general tendency to reduce crop estimates."

A slight setback being reported in American futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 409½ Sc. Rs. 2/- lower than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April-May. Commission Houses and Shroffs were moderate buyers and the market after fluctuating within a narrow range closed at Rs. 409/-. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 409¼ and going upto Rs. 411½ on buyinf by Marwari Jobbers closed at Rs. 410¼. Shroffs were moderate sellers.

Fine M. G. Oomra January opened at Rs. 390½ and advancing to Rs. 391½ on general buying closed at Rs. 390/-. Commission Houses and Shroffs were moderate sellers Bengal January was quoted Rs. 345/- nominal.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull yesterday and the demand was nominal.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

Fully Good Broach April-May	410½
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	347
Fine Oomra December-January	391½

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 4th September 1925:—

	Bales.
Cotton	1206
	Cwts.
Wheat	1370
Linseed	1987
Rape, etc.	341
Gingellyseed	816
Poppyseed	584
Groundnuts	58
Castorseed	7833
Rice	2016
Myrabollams	53
Cottonseed	3059
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1762
Juwar	631
Masur	Nil
Barley	223
Bajri	73
	Tons.
Coal	5569

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

	Ready.	Dec.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	410	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	390	374
Bengal F.G.M.G.	360	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	390	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	360	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	440/60	440
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	420/25	437
Nagpur Fine M.G.	420/25	437
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	.....	425
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	400/10	425
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Amraoti Fine M.G.	380/400	412
Khamgaon-Akola F.M.G.	380/400	412
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	380/90	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	380/90	403
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	360/65	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	450	444
Broach Fully Good M.G.	435	430
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	395
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	385
Dharwar S.G.	425/30	.....
Coompta M.G.	425/30	.....
Westerns M.G.	400	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Meraj M.G.	400/10	.....
Cambodia M.G.	460/80	.....

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 5.

Jute:—Albion 440, Alliance 585—90, Anglo-India 410—12, Auckland 245—48, Barnagore 163, Bally 230, Birla 7/3, Belvedere 462/8, Budge-Budge 430, Caledonian 545, Chapdani 190, Clive 39/8—40, Craig 5, Cheviot 230, Dalhousie 383—85, Delta 465, Empire 48/8, Fort Gloster 900, Fort William 372—77, Gondalpara 850, Gourepore 750, Hukumchand 10/7, Hooghly 74, Howrah 40/12—41/2, India 210, Kamarhatty 535-38, Kankanarrah 428—32, Kelvin 755, Khardah 430, Kinnison 970, Lansdowne 290, Lawrence 600, Lothian 350, Naihati 450, National 28/8, New Central 530, Northbrook 52/8, Nudea 50, Orient 188, Presidency 7/9, Reliance 62/8, Soorah 27, Standard 417, Union 580, Waverly 7, Hessian 18/6, Jute 90/8.

Miscellaneous.—B. I. Corporation D. 11. I. Standard wagon 11, Imperial Bank 1410, Imperial County, 358.

Remarks: Jute shares closed steady with a better tone.

Liverpool, Sept. 5.

Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands	G. O. C.
October	11.82	—21
Liverpool.		
January	11.78	—21
March	11.85	—21
May	11.91	—22

London, Sept. 5.

Tele. Transfers steady 1/6 3/16
Bar Gold steady £4.4.11 1/2
Bar Silver Spot steady 33 7/16

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1-6 3/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/8.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 13/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 7/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 762.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 807.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 792.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 110½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 106½.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 220.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156¾.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 274.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85.
London—Paris Frcs 103.40.
London—Switzerland Frcs 25.10.
London—Brussels Frcs 109.00.
London—Rome Liras 121.45.
London—Berlin Marks 20.40.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

3 Months 3-3/4 per cent.
6 Months 4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 1-1/4 per cent.
Money 1 month 1-1/4 per cent.
Money 3 months 2-1/2 per cent.
Money 6 months 3-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Market is Easy.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Sept. 5.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 1/8
Bank Demand	1/6 5/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/6 13/32
American Dollars	274
Hongkong Dollars	167
Shanghai	220
Japan	110¾
Singapore	156¾

Market steady.

BULLION.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

Sovereigns Ready 13-6-6.
Sovereigns Forward 13-5-6.
National Bank Bar Gold 21-3-0.
Central Bank Bar Gold 21-3-6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21-2-0.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-2-0.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-2-9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 75-5-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 75-5-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 75-3-0.

London, Sept. 4.

Bar gold ready £84-11½.
Silver ready d. 33-3.
Silver forward d. 33-2.

TONE OF SILVER—
Firm.—China bought. Market depends upon China. Market looks good now but may easily react later on Market uncertain.

Daily Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 4

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14¼	0 11 9
Kilachand	No. 20½	0 12 9
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0 11 9
Elphinstone	No. 12¼	0 11 6
David	No. 10½	0 11 3
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 11 0
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0 11 6
Sattara	No. 12½	0 12 0
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 9 9
Light-house	No. 6½	0 9 6
Japan	No. 40-1	1 3 6
Japan	No. 42-2	1 5 3
Japan	No. 20	0 15 3
Japan	No. 32	1 1 9

COPPER.

Bombay, Sept. 4

	Per md.	Rs. a. p
Copper, German	1	63 4 0
Copper, German	1	63 4 0
Copper, German	1¼	63 4 0
Copper, American	1¼	63 8 0
Copper, American	1¾	63 8 0
Copper, American	2	63 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 8 0
Panchteka joint		28 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 8 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Khai		67 8 0
Lead, country		27 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal ¾ to 1		56 0 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		56 0 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		63 4 0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		63 4 0
English Copper ¾ to 2		63 4 0

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.
BRASS.

Bombay, Sept. 4

	Per md.	Rs a. p
Brass, English	¾	58 0 0
Brass, English	1	58 0 0
Brass, English	1¼	58 0 0
Brass, English	1½	58 0 0
Brass, English	1¾	58 0 0
Brass, English	2	58 0 0
German Brass ¾ to 2		57 8 0

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DADABHAI CENTENARY CELEBRATION.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

The first and the most imposing of the demonstrations held in Bombay in honour of the Centenary of the birthday of Dadabhai Naoroji, the G. O. M. of India who passed away in June 1917, came off on Friday evening at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall under the chairmanship of Mahatma Gandhi who had specially come down from Calcutta for the occasion. The photographs, from left to right, show a section of the audience and persons seated on the dais, and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mahatmaji respectively on their way to the Hall.

A NATION BUILDER.

FIRST TO UNFURL SWARAJ BANNER.

STUDENTS' TRIBUTE TO DADABHAI.

The second meeting in connection with the Dadabhai Naoroji Birthday Centenary was held on Saturday. Saturday's meeting was a students' meeting, when a large number of Bombay students, the majority of whom were Hindus, gathered in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall to pay their homage to Dadabhai Naoroji. Mr. Justice A. M. Kajiji presided.

Mr. B. N. Motwalla said to-day's meeting was the most important one, as on the students of to-day the future of India depended. He said they could not have a better man than Kajiji for their president, and he proposed him to the chair.

PIONEER OF FEMALE EDUCATION.

Mr. Kajiji said he was present at the banquet given in honour of Dadabhai in 1893 when he was elected a member of Parliament. Dadabhai would be remembered more for the pioneer efforts of his for educating the girls of this city. The most remarkable qualities in Dadabhai Naoroji were his simplicity, earnestness, truthfulness, and the feeling that the cause for which he fought was just.

"AIM HIGH IN LIFE."

Mr. J. Addyman said like Mr. Needham, he must express his great pleasure in having an opportunity of occupying a place among his Indian friends on one common platform on this important occasion and he took this opportunity of expressing his and sincere hope that in connection with all future events which had an important bearing upon the future of this country they would see the same unity among the communities of this country as on this occasion. He assured them that they could always depend upon the support of the European community in all that concerned the progress and advancement of this country. It was said that the European community in India had one interest, and one interest alone, and that was the "interest" itself. He was there on the platform to refute that charge and to assure them that Europeans were in India to work hand in hand for the good of the country to attain that goal which had been set before them all. It had been a great pleasure, and also privilege, for him, to be present at the meeting, and he considered it an important meeting composed as it was chiefly of the students of Bombay on whom the future of India depended much more than it depended on elderly people. He would like to emphasize that point and to ask the young people there, when they took upon themselves the full responsibilities of their lives to start with definite objects before them. One of those was to aim high. They were now being educated to fit them for the purpose of reaping the fullest benefits in this world. There was another factor which entered their lives and that was the possession of a true character. They should aim high in their domestic lives, in their intigrity in their business lives, and aim high in their service for their country. If they kept that aim before them they would be following the noble example which had been set before them by Dadabhai Naoroji. They must aim high in their life, in their character, if they wanted their country to advance. He asked them to follow their high aims regardless of consequences and popularity.

And here they had the standing example of the great son of India, whose centenary they were celebrating that night. If they kept those two objects before them in their lives they would always emulate the noble example of Dadabhai Naoroji.

Mr. R. B. Paymaster said as Sir N. G. Chandavarkarh had said in his funeral oration Dadabhai was verily an *avatar* of Zarathustra, for he had his courage, his soul force and his character. He really was a great Mahatma as he had shown by his noble example throughout his life.

Mr. S. K. Naique said although Dadabhai had become old in the service of this country he was young in his spirit and enthusiasm. The young students could not do better than emulate his noble example he said.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said about ten years ago he had the great privilege of going to Versova on a pilgrimage with his chief Mrs. Besant who wanted Dadabhai's support in her Home Rule movement. Since then he had visited Dadabhai now and then, and when he had going to Madras for attending the inauguration ceremony of the Home Rule League he asked Dadabhai for a message, and Dadabhai said: By all means start a Home Rule League but it is not a question of a foreign nation giving Indians Swaraj which they wanted, but it is all question of their taking Swaraj. It was said that Dadabhai had great faith in the British character, but, said Mr. Jamnadas, after hearing the speeches of Lords Birkenhead and Reading it was very difficult to retain that faith, for by their speeches not only had they injured the cause of India, but also that of their own country. Gandhiji said a few days ago that very few in India spoke and thought from the standpoint of the masses, but Dadabhai was an exception to that.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said that night's meeting was certainly the most important one, for the youth of India were the future makers of India. Their duty was to emulate the great and noble example in their future lives and try to be emulate Dadabhai's example and follow in his footsteps. The meeting that was held the previous night was not such an important meeting as that of the young students of this city, for the former consisted of grown up adults who had already lost their opportunities. He regretted that there had been an unseemly controversy about the birthplace of Dadabhai Naoroji. For them it was enough that he was born in India worked for their country and died for their country. (Applause). Were they, the young students of to-day, going to discharge their responsibilities to their country in their future lives? He admitted the difficulties in their way, for their education which ought to teach them to honour their heroes, instead taught them something else. Why should not young Indians be taught in their schools to emulate the lives of such great men as Dadabhai and Pherozeshah Mehta, he asked.

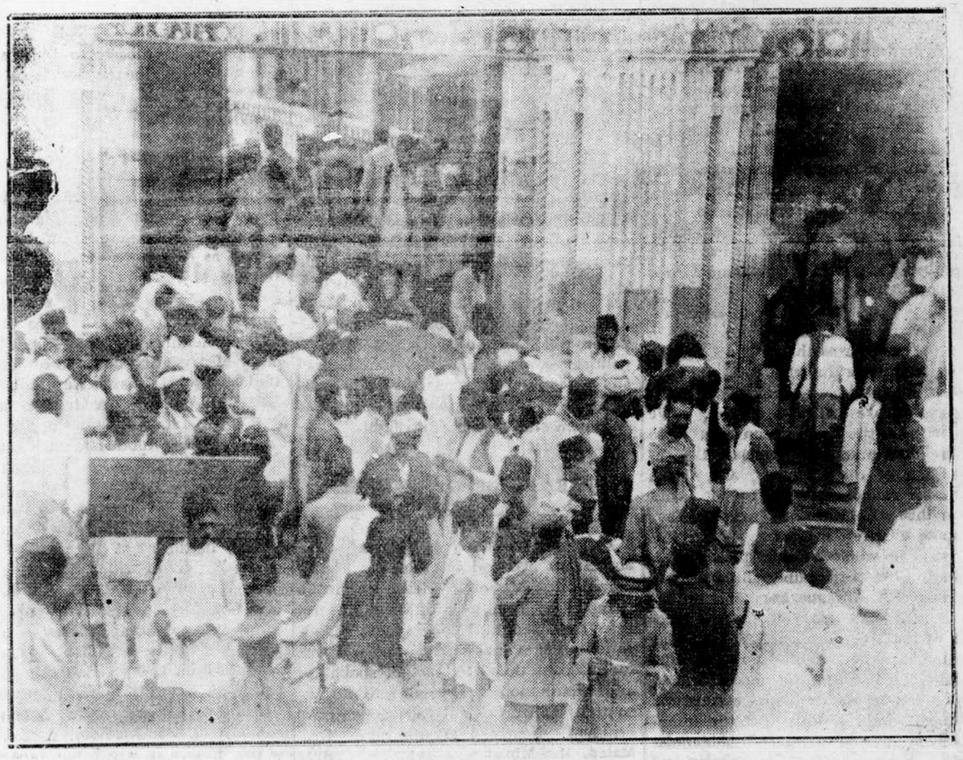
INDIAN NATION BUILDER.

Mr. J. K. Mehta said long after Dadabhai had died the Anglo-Indian Press had found that the one great thing in his life was that he had faith in British rule. That Press had forgotten everything else that was said by Dadabhai and fastened itself on to this particular idea. That reminded him of a *fakir* who when he found some property on the road advertised it widely about the *cowrie* that he had found along with the advertised it widely about the *cowrie* that he had found along with the other valuables, and said very little about more valuable things. (Laughter). Dadabhai said many more things about the British rule in this country, but they were all forgotten by the Anglo-Indian Press. He was one of the foremost figures among the galaxy of Indian nation builders. He occupied a prominent place among the master-builders of India. He it was who made the people realise the thraldom of British rule in this country, before which it was smooth sailing for their rulers. Anglo-Indians could not pervert the doctrines of Dadabhai, simply because he was dead. He it was who first diagnosed that British rule was ruining this country, and yet it was said that Dadabhai had great faith in the British rule. So had Mahatma Gandhi for that matter. During the last 150 years the British had forgotten nothing they had first inculcated in this country, and like the Bourbons they had neither forgotten nor learnt anything.

Mr. Saklebloy Barodawalla said Dadabhai, even with his opponents discussed in a friendly spirit with all the facts before him, and he never opposed simply for the sake of opposition as some men were doing, he regretted to say. He asked them to bear Dadabhai's message in their hearts and to follow it.

Prizes were then distributed to the boys who had won in the competition, and Mr. K. J. B. Wadi then proposed a vote of thanks to the President and to the various speakers.

AFTER JUMA PRAYERS.



A view of the crowd outside the Juma Masjid, Bombay, on last Friday afternoon after the Juma prayers.

DADABHAI CENTENARY.

CELEBRATION AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, Sept. 5.

To celebrate the birth centenary of Dadabhai Naoroji a public meeting under the auspices of the Servants of India Society was held last evening under the chairmanship of Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Law Member. Among those who took part in the meeting were Messrs. L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer, Yakub Hussan, O. Kandasami Chetty and T. R. Venkatram Sastri, Advocate-General. The Chairman prefaced his speech by touching references to the death of Sir Surendranath Bannerji and reproached the citizens of Madras that no opportunity was taken to summon a meeting to express their grief at the loss the country had sustained by his demise.—A. P.

AT NAGPUR.

NAGPUR, Sept. 5.

The birth centenary of Dadabhai Naoroji was celebrated last night under the auspices of the Congress Committee and the Swaraj Party with Sir G. M. Chitnavis in the chair. Dr. Moonje, Mr. Niyogi and others paid glowing tributes to the "Grand Old Man of India" and the father of Indian nationalism and exhorted the audience to emulate his qualities and patriotism.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD'S CELEBRATIONS.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 4.

The birthday centenary of Dadabhai Naoroji was duly celebrated here. A public meeting was held under the presidency of Rao Bahadur Ranunbhai when J. C. Swaminarayan, M.L.C., explained the life of Dadabhai.—A. P.

NAGPUR'S ABSORBING TOPIC.

NAGPUR, Sept. 5.

Mr. Parakh, a member of the Finance Sub-Committee on the Nagpur municipality objected to Mr. Dhabe, Vice-President acting as chairman with the words "who are you? We don't recognise you; you are not entitled to preside" and proposed Dr. Deshmukh to the chair. The Vice-President protested, but to no effect. Mr. Parakh declared that he was not even bound by the President's ruling and the members proceeded to have their own meeting taking possession of the proceedings' book. On enquiry Mr. Niyogi President, was satisfied that the conduct of the members was quite unconstitutional, illegal and the meeting carried on in the name of the Finance Sub-Committee was "ultra vires." The matter is before the General Committee as to what disciplinary notice is to be taken of the illegal conduct of the members. The above subject is being discussed everywhere and has become the absorbing topic here.—A. P.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIF.

A Simla correspondent wires the news under Saturday's date of the death of Her Highness Shri Dadiji Maharaj, grandmother and the last surviving parent of His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Dev.

His Majesty's Trade Commissioner in India has issued the following press communique:—It has been decided that the London and Birmingham Sections of the twelfth British Industries Fair will be held during the last fortnight in February, 1926.—A. P.

Col. Bholanauth, Organising Secretary of the Indian Red Cross Society in the course of a lecture in Madras, referred to the appalling ignorance and misconceptions prevailing in this country about the Society and its work and said that out of 850 millions of people in India only three thousand were members of the Society against millions in other countries.—A. P.

Allahabad, Sept. 5.—The United Provinces Liberal Association have started a regular campaign in the Districts and several prominent members are touring the Province establishing branches and also helping in the electioneering campaign.—A. P.

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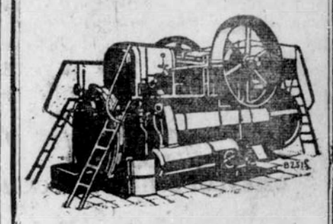

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1925

TO RESIGN OR . . . .

There is growing evidence that the great ones at Simla are perturbed at the *contretemps* in connection with the Currency Commission. They did expect a certain amount of polite grumbling, but it came as a surprise to them that the whole country should unite in condemning their carefully prepared plan. Official machines when once set in motion cannot be easily stopped, and we have therefore no reason to anticipate that Government will readily bow to the protests, which have been sent from all corners of the country and which have been focussed in the adjournment motion of the Assembly. At the same time we feel that that part of the Currency Commission, which is absolutely official and which is absolutely irresponsive to the views of the public, must be left alone. Hence it is that the public mind is turning more and more to the issue as to whether Sir Purshotamdas Thakoredas, who is the representative of the Assembly as well as of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, both of which bodies have been badly slighted by Government, will keep on to the inglorious posttion in which he has been put. The second protest sent by the Chamber indicates in unmistakable terms that if the Commission continues to be what it is, not only will it not inspire any confidence, but it will not evoke any co-operation. We ask whether the co-operation referred to herein does or does not mean the co-operation of the Chamber, and if the Chamber cannot hope for fair decisions from this Commission whether they propose to give evidence before this body. The whole of this question has hitherto been in the public mind shrouded in a certain vague hope that things might still come out well, but the inaction of the Government is every day making it more definite and clear that nothing further is to be hoped for. In the circumstances, inspired messages and comments indicate to us that the authorities are anxious that Sir Purshotamdas should continue on that Commission and that he himself feels inclined to hold on to the doubtful honour—a veritable saint among many sinners.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakoredas has according to an Associated Press report withdrawn the two bills, of which he had given notice, in spite of the fact that action intended in these two bills was at the instance of his constituency and in full accord with public opinion in the country. Can this step be regarded as the beginning of acquiescence in the official position, or has it been with a desire to conform to the description of members of the Royal Commission given by Sir Basil Blackett, viz. that they must be people whose views are indefinite and unformed? The "Indian Daily Mail" has taken upon itself the pontifical task of advising Sir Purshotamdas not to resign on the plea that it will be unfair to his Indian colleagues if he did so. We assert that he will be doing justice to the aspirations and claims of the three hundred million of his countrymen if he did show the spirit to do the right thing. Public confidence in an individual does not arise from too great a regard for prudential considerations of official etiquette. Men, who have a place in the hearts of their countrymen, must not shirk duty which is clear and unmistakable. Whether Sir Purshotamdas will or will not persuade his English colleagues to go with him, we do not know. Since these men have been chosen by Sir Basil Plackett, they have got the hall-mark of official selection from which we doubt if Sir Purshotamdas will get any change. If he thinks there is honour in his place there, we can assure him that he is exaggerating the worth of the mummery. Even Sir Purshotamdas must realise that public approbation falls to the lot of those who do the right thing and he stands in public life where he does to-day, because he has had the courage in the past to fight for the country's interests.

When it is universally believed that the country's best interests would not be served by this Commission and that his single-handed fight might not only prove futile but actually harmful, his clear course is to step aside. We would very much deprecate the assigning of motives, which has become much too common. The lay mind, which does not comprehend intricacies of currency, can still feel that it is often their own men who through a mistaken sense of propriety betray the real interests of their country. We do not wish to pre-judge issues or even to suggest that Sir Purshotamdas himself may not be contemplating retirement from this Commission at an opportune moment, but we would venture to say that the moment is here and now. In the artificial atmosphere of Simla perhaps truth is over-laid by official fustian. Perhaps his considerable influence will prevent friends from directly pointing the finger of reproach at him for dereliction of duty. But in their heart of hearts every section of the public will realise that those, in whose hands the larger issues of the country's life come accidentally to be placed, sometimes betray frailties when decision is imperative. Writers on ethics have frequently pointed out that it is often difficult to conceive the right thing and to do the right thing. We sympathise with Sir Purshotamdas in his dilemma, but we warn him that the public will never forgive his self-imposed diplomacy, on which he may be secretly priding himself. On economic issues at all events everywhere in the world men have got to declare themselves to be either on this side or on the other, and there is no middle path. The time for milksop diplomacy and clever negotiations is gone. The poor can be rendered still poorer, but it is melancholy that our own men placed by a fond community on a pedestal should help in the task. We would point out to this representative of an influential section of the public that democratic constitutions have grown up on the lines of definite party cleavage and the only two parties in this country, which fight on economic issues, are the people on the one side and the Government on the other. That the Government are in a position to use their political power to suppress sound ideas and independent personalities does not mean that our own men should forget on which side they have to fight.

PARIAHS OF THE EMPIRE.

There are evidently no limits to the acquisitive lust and the racial hatred of the Whites of South Africa and the chapter of India's humiliation has been tarnished by yet one more ignominy. It is difficult to write with restraint about this latest act of spoliation and humiliation proposed to be accomplished by General Hertzog's Government. Nearly a month ago Dr. Malan, the Minister of Interior, introduced in the Union Parliament a Bill to provide for the reservation of residential and trading sites in urban areas for persons having certain racial characteristics in common and to amend the Immigrants' Regulations Act, the Indians' Relief Act and the Asiatic Registration Amendment Act. In order to realise the manner in which this measure militates against the national honour of Indians and will, in practice, operate detrimentally to their economic well-being and jeopardise their very existence in South Africa, it is essential to understand its full implications. The full text of the Bill is now available and it has been published *in extenso* in our columns. It is a long Bill divided into three chapters and containing 27 sections. The first chapter deals with the reservation of areas, the second with immigrants' regulations and the third with the registration of Asiatics. Before we deal with these aspects of the Bill, we may dispose of the senseless claim of Dr. Malan who while moving the Bill argued that the susceptibilities of the Indian population had been sufficiently respected by the proposed measure since "it did not mention Asiatics as a class at all". It is of no avail by what formula Indians are sought to be segregated and hounded out and Dr. Malan's "concession" in phrase-mongering leaves us absolutely cold. The particular nomenclature is immaterial so long as the hard fact of racial exclusion remains. The offence consists not in the name given to discrimination, but in the practical effects of the discrimination itself. The history of Indians in South Africa makes the meaning of the phrase "persons having racial characteristics in common" grimly clear. The fundamental assumption of the Act, according to Dr. Malan, is that the Indians are an alien element in the popuation and that there was no solution to what is called the Asiatic question except a reduction in the Indian population through pressure. The presence of the White is more galling to the Natives than that of an Indian, because while the Indian desires only to follow his normal avocations peacefully, the Whites dominate and exploit the real inhabitants of the soil whom they have forcibly enslaved.

In its first part, the Bill deals with not only industrial and commercial segregation but also with land-ownership. As soon as the measure becomes law, the various local authorities for whom it is meant will rival one another in utilising its processes and machinery and "class areas" will be demarcated in all the centres where Indians live. In that case, no Indian will be able to live or trade or buy land in that urban area; if, for example, an Indian is dying he will have to walk miles in case an Indian doctor is not available. We do not know how such segregation will raise up the standard of living of Indians which is the perpetual excuse of the Whites for their policy of discrimination; in fact, it will stabilise ghetto conditions. But the Bill, as Dr. Malan himself observed, follows the lines of the Class Areas Bill of General Smuts which lapsed owing to the fall of his Government and, goes "a good deal further than that measure in the direction of carrying out the recommendations of the Asiatic Inquiry Commission." That is not an exaggerated claim, for the Bill is more ruthless in its design and is certain to prove more inimical to Indian interests than the defunct measure of the Smuts Government against which the Indian public made strong protest at the time. For it will mean, in effect, enforced segregation and the loss of business and property to Indians. The other aspect of the measure is hardly more satisfactory. Not content with the virtual prohibition of Indian immigration which was fostered when Natal Europeans needed indentured labour for their sugar industry, the Minister of Interior proposes to stiffen the immigration ban by altering the Immigrants' Regulation Act so as to put a stop to the influx of resident and domiciled Indians, particularly women. There are provisions to make mere absence over three years involve forfeiture and to prohibit the entry of wives and children of domiciled Indians five years after August 1925. A large proportion, probably one-half of the Indians are African-born, are unable to speak their mother-tongue and have settled there for at least a generation. By a surreptitous method all these men are going to be forced to vacate the country which is their home and which, in theory at any rate, is a part of the Empire of which India is a member. The objective of the Bill is clear. It is to achieve confiscation of Indian property and trading interests and repatriation of the Indian population without even the pseudo-moral mask of compensation. As Gandhiji remarks, "*It is a matter of time when every Indian will have left South Africa.*" This is the Empire in which our Liberals are so keen to have Dominion Status. That the Bill is a shameless breach of the Gandhi-Smuts agreement of 1914 is of course a detail to those who have been habituated to treat their agreements as scraps of paper. In everywise the Bill is an apotheosis of predatory imperialism.

Dr. Malan remarked that the introduction of the Bill does not mean closing the door to any negotiations with the Government of India. It is a curious kind of "negotiation" which is carried on while fashioning new and obnoxious anti-Asiatic measures but which according to the Viceroy and the Anglo-Indian press, is likely to be jeopardised by any verbal condemnation of Indians. We have no words in which to condemn the slovenly indifference and the criminal inaction which have allowed the Indian position to deteriorate month after month with no more effective help from the Government of India than the repetition, in speech after speech and in debate after debate, of the nauseating platitude that the Government "are watching the situation closely." That condemnation applies not only to Lord Reading but to every member of the Executive Council who has held the portfolio of Emigration. But censure is not enough. We can expect no help from a Government subordinated to Whitehall and unresponsive to the deepest feelings of Indians. Our public life has been reduced to a state of despair and impotence. We seem helpless in face of the rising tide of White arrogance and are in the grip of forces which we cannot conquer. Shall the national will never assert itself?

Notes of the Day.

Mosul.

The Council of the League of Nations is now busy discussing the report of its Special Commission regarding Mosul. The report of the Commission was a model of indecisiveness. It evaded the real issue and while, in spite of itself, it recognized the right and justice of the Turkish claim to Mosul, it made a strange proposal about the extension of the period of the British mandate, a matter not included in its terms of reference and hence outside its scope. The Commission admitted that, from the legal and historical point of view, the disputed territory formed an indivisible part of Turkey. But instead of drawing the logical conclusion from these findings it virtually proposed the maintenance of the British mandate for another twenty-five years. This divergence between its findings and its recommendations is easily explained by the fact that the Commission dared not offend the might of Britain who dominates the League of Nations. Then, again, the Report stinks of oil. The question of Mosul oil can be discussed only from the point of view of the juridical inheritance of German concessionaires whose lawful heir is the Turkish Anatolian Railway Company and, therefore, the Turkish Government. Hence the anxiety of Britain to secure the extension of the mandate in order to establish her legal right to the concession on the basis of possession being nine-tenths of the law. In order to gain this end, a solemn treaty made between Britain and Iraq providing the relinquishment of the mandate within four years, has been scrapped. A resolution has been passed by the obedient "Parliament" of Iraq declaring "its strong friendship for Great Britain" and expressing "its desire to continue in alliance with her after the expiry of the present Treaty." —a resolution which has been ostentatiously advertised by the British spokesmen at the meeting of the Council of the League as the readiness of the people of Iraq to remain under British mandate for a further period of twenty-five years. But the Turkish objection to this pretty domestic arrangement is a fatal one. Turkey is willing to let the genuine wishes of the people of Iraq prevail as regards the future of Mosul. Such genuine wishes cannot be ascertained while the country is in the military occupation of Britain. The Iraq "Parliament" is now merely a mouthpiece of the British Government and Turkey cannot be expected to accept its view as the genuine view of the people of Iraq. Mr. Amery is reported by Reuter to have characterised the Boundary Commission's alternative suggestion that the disputed territory should be divided with the Lesser Zab as the possible frontier as unjustifiable. The arguments he advanced are hardly tenable in view of the findings of the Commission itself. It would be unjust to Turkey to deprive her of the whole of the disputed area but it would be a lesser injustice if the Council accepts the alternative suggestion.

Spoiling the Feast.

The Empire Press Conference has been, in recent years, little more than a conclave for the exchange of hollow imperialist sentiments and for the showering of compliments on the late Lord Northcliffe. At the Sydney session which is being held now, no such Napoleon of newspapers has come from England to dominate the Conference. Viscount Burnham is the most distinguished of the United Kingdom Delegation and we know what the "Daily Telegraph" is. As Conferences in modern times have a habit of dining, the Press Conference had, naturally to dine and at the feast the usual toasts were proposed and the usual benign generalities were expressed. The Lord Mayor, however, had in the morning introduced the delicate topic of Empire immigration on which Dominion feeling is keen against England who proposes to dump her unemployed on the colonies as a short-cut to an ailing economic malady. While the British Delegates talked pious platitudes about "uniting and co-ordinating newspaper energies and capacities for common good" and about "fuller appreciation of each other's difficulties and needs," the Mayor, a Labourite, shocked the complacency of his guests by bluntly touching on the subject of immigration which he said he opposed. Sir Hugh Denison, however, in order to vindicate the *amour propre* of the Press Conference drew attention to the "vast stretches of territory in Australia" and asked his audience not to be "misled by class-biassed assertions" except of course when it is the respectable class that asserts.

India and Australia.

Since India is coldly excluded from all schemes of intra-imperial migration, Mr. Arthur Moore, the "Indian" representative had to confine his remarks to a non-controversial matter. He, in a comfortable mood of gastric expansion, found that there was nothing better with which he could deal than the "common strategic interest" of Australia and India. There was no alternative because common imperial bond is a complete myth so far as the imperial citizenship of India is concerned. Though India and Australia are supposed to belong to the same Empire, the colour issue which bisects the Empire no less than the fundamental difference in the character of their governments makes any talk of common interest or purposes simply meaningless. Australia belongs to the category of the white Dominions which with Britain constitute the Commonwealth; India a coloured dependency is a subject-people of the Empire. Mr. Moore was, therefore, sensible in dealing with the only matter in which there is anything "common" between the two countries. Yet like most Englishmen he was confused between India and the British interests in India. The "common strategic interest" does not affect India, but the British power in India. Indeed, Mr. Moore confessed as much when he said that "India lay on the road home"—the home of Australians and Britishers in India, not of Indians. India is of strategic importance to Britain both for its naval supremacy and for protecting Australia. But to pretend therefore that India has anything in common with Australia is rhetorical rhodomontade.

ANGLO-IRAQ TREATY.

BRITAIN TO RENEW.

MOSUL AND LEAGUE.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Geneva.—Mr. Amery, addressing the journalists here, emphasised the British intention to renew the Anglo-Iraq treaty on its expiration in the form which would satisfy the League conditions, and said that Britain would not abandon her intention of recommending the admission of Iraq into the League, and she was only anxious to help Iraq to stand alone. He declared: "If we obtain the frontier we are seeking it will conduce to security, but should the contrary be the case then the whole position will have to be seriously considered."

It is generally remarked here that the Turks have not answered Mr. Amery's question that if the Kurds in the Mosul Region are restored to Turkey would the latter grant them the same autonomy privileges as they had enjoyed also that the Turks have not re-affirmed their undertaking to abide by the decision of the League Council.

IRAQ MANDATE.

Referring to the suggested extension of the Iraq Mandate, Mr. Amery said that the figure of 25 years mentioned by the Commission was obviously tentative. Anyway, His Majesty's Government wished to make it clear that in accepting responsibility to the League of Nations for the continuance of a stable and progressive Government in Iraq, they were in no way departing from their declared policy of using their good offices to secure Iraq's admission to the League. Subject to these explanations His Majesty's Government was prepared, before the expiration panation in 1928 of the present Anglo-Iraq Treaty, to give effect to the provision contained in that Treaty's protocol, by replacing it by a treaty of a longer duration, safe-guarding the kingdom of Iraq and to continue their responsibility to the League for a stable Government and reasonable consideration of local interests within the limit suggested by the Commissioners. The Council of League was clearly convinced that these conditions of stability which the Commissioners postulated were definitely and permanently secured.

ASSYRIANS & LEAGUE.

After reading the Prime Minister of Iraq's message, and referring to the Lausane Treaty as cabled. Mr. Amery dealt with the claim of Assyrians to be allowed to be reonstated, partly at least, on what had been their home for the past 1,500 years with which His Majesty's Government concurred.

It is noteworthy that Mr. Chamberlain was seated behind Mr. Amery. The masterly retort to the Turkish case was delivered by Mr. Amery who spoke for an hour refuting the Turkish conclusions which he pointed out were not the conclusions of the League Commissioners. While the Turkish arguments regarding the wishes of the population of the disputed territory were based on the reports of Devad Pasha. The Turkish assessor on the Commission. Mr. Amery emphasised that Britain was most desirous of a satisfactory settlement of the frontier question in the interests of the population and also for building up a young Iraq State. He repeated the assurance that Britain would respect the Council's decision, but remarked that he had not hitherto heard a similar assurance on the part of Turkey.—Reuter.

Geneva.—Mr. Amery, in the Course of his speech, dealt *seriatim* with the Turkish arguments from ethnic, economic and strategic view points. He quoted the statement of the Enquiry Commission's report that the population of Mosul was more in favour of Iraq than Turkey. He rejected the Turkish allegation that the Commission was unable impartially to investigate owing to measures of the Iraq authorities and also denied the statement alleging terrorism at Sulaimanieh. He reminded the Turkish representatives there were only one or two Turks at Sulaimanieh Town, instead of 32,000 according to Turkey.

Dealing with mandates, he said the whole world had recognised the League mandates. Even Turkey had recognised the mandates of Syria and Palestine. Britain asked for continuance of the present status, the question was the frontier between the two existing States. Britain contended that the present territorial con

SYRIAN WAR.

HAS SUEIDA FALLEN?

PERSISTENT REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Jerusalem.—It is persistently reported from the Druse quarters that Sueida has fallen after bombardment, on 2nd September, in which the eastern wall of the citadel was destroyed and there was a severe hand-to-hand fighting. It is also added that 150 French have been taken as prisoners and quantities of ammunition supplies, three armoured cars, battery guns, and numerous machine-guns have been captured.

ALHUCEMAS BOMBARDED.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Paris.—A telegram from Fez says that the French and Spanish squadrons and Air Forces have been bombarding Alhucemas for past three days, but there is nothing to indicate that a landing has been effected. There has been no action on the French northern front to indicate that a beginning has been made with the Franco-Spanish offensive.—Reuter.

"UNJUSTIFIED COMMENTS."

QUESTION OF EXTENSION OF MANDATE.

LONDON, September 4

Reuter is officially assured that certain comments concerning Mr. Amery's speech at Geneva are entirely unjustified by facts. For example, there is no ground for the Allegation that Mr. Baldwin has violated the undertaking with reference to the mandate, or the assertion that Mr. Amery has pledged the readiness of the British Government to accept the extention of the mandate by 25 years. It is pointed out that Mr. Baldwin has explicitly stated that before the expiry of the existing arrangement in 1929, Government would be prepared to enter into a new arrangement, if necessary. While Mr. Amery at Geneva declared that Government was prepared to accept the extension of the mandate "within the limit mentioned by the Commission" which left the actual period open to question. Mr. Amery further stated that Government was prepared to leave the period of extension to the League. So he had clearly not pledged the Government to the definite period of 25 years.—Reuter.

BRITISH PRESS OPINIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

There is scanty comment in papers on Mr. Amery's speech on Mosul, but the views of the "Daily Mail", "Daily Express" and "Westminster Gazette" are already known to be in favour of Britain not accepting the "burden". The "Morning Post" devotes a leader in explanation of the facts in dispute, and does not commit itself to any expression of opinion on Mr. Amery's pronouncement. The "Daily News" is of opinion that it would simplify the problem for us if the League assigned the entire territory to Turkey on the solemn pledge to guarantee Iraq's integrity but while such a solution would enable England to yield up the mandate in 1928, it would be such an inadequate and timid judgment in the international sense, as to be regarded as a betrayal of the Iraq Government and people and would most certainly result in the speedy dissolution of a new state stil incapable of holding its own. The paper thinks that the best solution would be an amicable Anglo-Turk settlement over a reasonable boundary line, leaving to Iraq the river region on which the irrigation schemes depend.—Reuter's Special.

TURKISH INTERPRETATION.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Geneva.—At this afternoon's sitting of the League Council, Tewfik Rushdi further stated the Turkish case, chiefly explaining the Turkish interpretation of the Enquiry Commission's conclusions after which the Council sat privately at which the Turkish representatives were also present. M Briand declaring the discussion closed warmly paid a tribute to the work of the Enquiry Commission. The Council, later, appointed sub-committee consisting of the representatives of Spain, Sweden and Uruguay to report on the Mosul question to the Council and recommend a decision on that subject.—Reuter.

"DON'T LEAVE IRAQ TO HER FATE"

VISCOUNT CAVE'S DREAD OF TURKEY

LONDON, September 5.

The Lord Chancellor, Viscount Cave, speaking at Exeter, to-day, said that if Turkey was established in the North of Iraq she would threaten the future of the country which with her diminishing resources, might be unable to withstand the attack. He did not think it would be right to abandon Iraq to her fate. He remembered the terrible time following the abandonment of the Sudan and the massacres of Khartum and elsewhere, and if we abandoned Iraq we might commit a crime of similar magnitude. —Reuter.

WANTED A MAGNA CHARTA.

MUDDIMAN RESOLUTION OPPOSED.

SWARAJISTS & INDEPENDENTS JOIN.

FUNDAMENTALS OF CONSTITUTION DEFINED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

Once more the Nationalist members of the Legislative Assembly have combined in one solid phalanx in regard to the question of Reforms. I am glad to report that a complete agreement has been reached between the Independents and Swarajists as to the form which the non-official amendment to the Government resolution on the Muddiman Committee's report should take. Discussion lasted several hours in the rooms of Mr. M. A. Jinnah, between seven representatives of the Swaraj Party and six members of the Independent Party.

This evening the leaders of both the parties unanimously agreed upon a motion, which will be given notice of early tomorrow morning in the name of Pandit Motilal Nehru, who will move it in the Assembly on Monday. There is absolutely no doubt that this motion will be carried in the Assembly as against Sir Alexander Muddiman's resolution which, in effect, declares "No Reforms." The chances of Government whips succeeding are hopeless. The non-official motion to be given notice of by Pandit Motilal Nehru will take the place of all other amendments that have so far been given notice of or will be given notice of and the main fight in the Assembly will, therefore, be between Sir Alexander Muddiman with the official and nominated members behind him and Pandit Motilal Nehru with the entire Swarajya Party and Independent Party and all other nationalists ranged on his side. The result is, therefore, a foregone conclusion and the Government appear to be prepared for their defeat.

FUNDAMENTALS DEFINED.

The amendment of Pundit Motilal Nehru is rather lengthy. The text of the motion not available now, but it boldly reiterates the resolution passed by the Assembly last year asking for a Round Table Conference and at the same time demands, that steps should be taken by Government of India to move His Majesty's Government to make a declaration in Parliament embodying certain fundamental principles with regard the Indian Constitution. By asking for such a declaration the Nationalists will express their conviction that there should be a Magna Charta and not the announcement of August, 1917, that Parliament shall be the sole judge of the measure and time of each constitutional advance. The resolution then gives an outline of fundamental principles and points out after the expiry of fixed number of years the Indian Legislature (meaning, of course, the Assembly and the Council of State) should have the power to amend the Constitution as it may deem necessary. Meanwhile, the resolution states that with a view to give effect to the fundamental principles and frame a detailed scheme steps must be taken to constitute in consultation with the Legislative Assembly (the Council of State is not mentioned here) a convention or a Round Table Conference or such other suitable agency (perhaps, a Royal Commission is hinted here) adequately representative of all interests and the scheme so prepared should be placed before the Legislative Assembly for acceptance and then submitted to the British Parliament to be enacted in the form of an Act.

The fundamental principles with regard to the Indian Constitution which the non-officials point out and which they want a new decaration should embody are first of all that revenues and properties of India now vested in the Secretary of State must vest in the Government of India, that the Governor-General in Council should be responsible to the Indian Legislature and should have power to appropriate all its moneys for expenditure of the Government of India with the vote of the Legislature, but extraordinary power is to be vested in the Secretary of State for limited time to be agreed upon for appropriating for military services up to a fixed limit and for expenditure classed as political and foreign and for payment of all debts and liabilities lawfully contracted hitherto.

The Council of the Secretary of State should be abolished and the position of the Secretary of State should be like that of the self-governing Dominions. The Central Legislature and Provincial Legislatures should consist of entirely elected members and not include nominated members and that members should be elected on wide basis.

The principle of responsibility should be introduced in the Central Legislature with regard to all subjects, but with necessary reservations and resideary powers in respect of military foreign and political and that only for fixed number of years.

Dyarchy should give place to unitary and autonomous responsible government subject to residuary control by the Government of India with reference to inter-Provincial and All-India matters.

Steps should be taken to effect Nationalisation (the word of Indianisation has been omitted) of the Army within a reasonably short and definite period of time.

There are the fundamental principles which the Legislative Assembly will ask the Government of India to communicate to His Majesty's Government in order to be embodied in a new declaration and embodied later in a detailed scheme for final ratification by Parliament in the form of an Act.

The whole idea of the scheme is to give to the British Government what Lord Birkenhead wanted Indians to formulate and is takes the place of the Minority Report of the Muddiman Committee.

CONTEMPT OF COURTS BILL.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT NOT UNANIMOUS.

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

It is understood that the Select Committee on the Contempt of Courts Bill has finished examination of the Bill and that the conclusions are not unanimous.—A. P.

SECURITY PACT.

JURISTS COMPLETE LABOURS.

LONDON, September 5.

The Allied and German jurists who have been meeting at the Foreign Office for the past week, in connection with the Security Pact, have completed their labours, and will leave London to-day to report to their respective Governments. It is expected that Allied and German Foreign Ministers will meet a fortnight hence, probably in Switzerland.—Reuter.

FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE.

MUSSOLINI TO ATTEND

LONDON, September 5.

Geneva.—The English, French and Belgian Foreign Ministers met last evening and discussed the procedure relating to the prospective conference of Allied Foreign Ministers on the Security Pact to which the German Foreign Minister will be invited Reuter understands that Sgr. Mussolini has expressed the desire to attend, and proposes Rome as the venue.—Reuter.

EAST AFRICAN CONFERENCE

LONDON, September 5.

Nairobi.—Following the report of the Commission recommending conferences between various territories in East Africa, Lord Delamere has already taken the necessary steps for a conference between unofficial European members of the Legislatures which will be held on October 10th at Itimbi, 223 miles west of Iringa in Tanganyika. Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland will also be sending delegates, but as Tanganyika has not got the legislature this territory will be represented by three prominent settlers. The object of the Conference is to discuss mutual problems from the unofficial view point, but it is believed the Conference will also discuss the question of European settlement in the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika with regard to which it is understood that Lord Delamere is at present having discussion with Governor Cameron at a private interview at Iringa.—Reuter.

LIVELY MOMENTS AT PEACE CONGRESS

LONDON, Sept. 5.

There were lively moments at this afternoon's session of the Peace Congress which is being held at Sorbonne. The discussion opened with brisk altercations between the supporters and opponents of the Geneva Protocol. The British and German delegates who opposed the Protocol made several attempts to explain their viewpoints in the general tumult. The adoption of an amendment led to angry scene in which a number of delegates shouted at one another, the confusion of tongues producing a veritable babel. The President was obliged to begin counting on the amendment on several occasions. He had previously endeavoured to restore order by writing on a blackboard in French and German "Silence! Voting is to take place."—Reuter.

FATE OF AN EGYPTIAN PRINCE.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Cairo.—The Egyptian Government has requested the Residency to secure the co-operation of Britain in effecting the capture of Prince Ahmed Seifeddin, brother-in-law of King Fuad and his return to England where he was an inmate of a lunatic asylum in Sussex but, mysteriously escaped from it last week. On the other hand Princess Nevdjivani, Ahmed's mother, who is at Constantinople has petitioned to Fuad to allow Ahmed to end his days in his native country of Egypt.—Reuter.

JOINT DEMANDS.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

AMENDMENT TO REFORMS MOTION.

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

The following is the "joint amendment" to Sir Alexander Muddiman's resolution that the following be substituted for the original resolution:—

This Assembly while confirming and reiterating the demand contained in the resolution passed by it on the 18th February 1924, recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that he be pleased to take immediate steps to move His Majesty's Government to make a declaration in Parliament embodying the following fundamental changes in the present constitutional machinery and administration of India.

(a) The revenues of India and all property vested in or arising or accruing from property or rights vested in His Majesty under the Government of India Act, 1858, or the present Act or received by the Secretary of State-in-Council under any of the said Acts shall hereafter vest in the Governor-General-in-Council for the purposes of the Government of India.

(b) The Governor-General-in-Council shall be responsible to the Indian Legislature and, subject to such responsibility, shall have power to control the expenditure of the revenues of India and make such grants and appropriations of any part of those revenues or of any other property as is at present under the control or disposal of the Secretary of State for India-in-Council save and except the following which shall, for a fixed term of years remain under the control of the Secretary of State for India. (1) Expenditure of military services up to a fixed limit, (2) expenditure classed as political and foreign, (3) payment of all debts and liabilities hitherto lawfully contracted and incurred by the Secretary of State for India-in-Council on account of the Government of India.

(c) The Council of the Secretary of State for India shall be abolished and the position and functions of the Secretary of State for India shall be assimilated to those of the Secretary of State for Self-Governing Dominions save as otherwise provided in clause (b).

(d) The Indian Army shall be nationalised within a reasonably short and definite period of time and Indians shall be admitted for service in all arms of defence and for that purpose the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief shall be assisted by a Minister responsible to the Assembly.

(e) The Central and Provincial Legislatures shall consist entirely of members elected by constituencies formed on as wide a franchise as possible.

(f) The principle of responsibility to the Legislature shall be introduced in all branches of the administration of the Central Government subject to transitional reservation and residuary powers in the Governor-General in respect of the control of military, foreign and political affairs for a fixed term of years provided that during the said fixed term proposals of the Governor-General-in-Council submitted to the vote of the Legislature but that the Governor-General-in-Coincil shall have power notwithstanding the vote of the Assembly to appropriate upto a fixed maximum any sum he may consider necessary for such expenditure and in the event of a war to authorise such expenditure as may be considered necessary exceeding the maximum fixed.

(g) The present system of dyarchy in Provinces shall be abolished and replaced by a unitory and autonomous responsible Government, subject to the general control and residuary powers of the Central Government in interprovincial and all India matters.

(h) The Indian Legislature shall after the expiry of the fixed term of years referred to in clauses (b) and (f) have full powers to make such amendments in the constitution of India from time to time as may appear to it necessary or desirable.

SHCEME OF SELF-GOVT.

This Assembly further recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that necessary steps be taken (a) to constitute in consultation with the Legislaitve Assembly a convention, Round Table Conference or other suitable agency adequately representative of all India, European and Anglo-Indian interests to frame with due regard to the interests of minorities a detailed scheme based on the above principles after making such enquiry as may be necessary in this behalf; (b) to place the said scheme for approval before the Legislative Assembly and submit the same to the British Parliament to be embodied in a Statute.—A. P.

"D, T," ON IRAQ MANDATE

LONDON, September 5.

While it is idle to suggest that Mr. Amery's offer to the League of Nations to extend the Iraq mandate is popular in Britain, public opinion will be different if all the reasons prompting the adoption of these tactics could be disclosed, says the "Daily Telegraph's" diplomatic correspondent, and adds that severed governments of the League were anxious to evade the issue for which it was intended to appoint a second Commission of Enquiry, which meant the postponement of several months during which the Anglo-Turkish position would grow more delicate and more dangerous. It is hoped that a Sub-Committee of three appointed by the League, the composition of which has caused a surprise—will not adopt such dilatory tactics.—Reuter's Special.

REPRESSIVE LAWS.

BILL DEFEATED IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

SWARAJIST ATTEMPT FOILED BY LIBERALS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

That without a radical change in the composition of the Council of State India's progress is doomed for ever has been further proved by to-day's performance of that senatorial chamber. Last March the Legislative Assembly by a majority of 31 votes passed in the teeth of Government opposition Mr. Patel's bill to repeal five special enactments including Bengal and Madras Regulations and Prevention of Seditious Meetings' Act. This bill was the outcome of a long and strenuous fight made by the reformed Indian legislature, started first by the Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri in the Council of State itself in February, 1921. Appropriately enough the Swarajist successor of Mr. Sastri in the Council of State, Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu piloted Mr. Patel's measure in a speech completely exposing Government's intention not to give effect to the recommendations of the Repressive Laws' Committee which they themselves accepted in 1922. Now that the Assembly by an overwhelming majority had carried Mr. Patel's Bill the Madras Swarajist appealed to his colleagues to voice the feelings of their constituents whom they were going to face for the reelection "These measures are archaic, antediluvian and unjudicial, and we have no justification in being here if we do not accept the Assembly's verdict which is also the verdict of the nation" concluded Mr. Ramdas in the true Swarajist style. But Mr. Crerar, Home Secretary lost no time to oppose Mr. Ramdas's motion on behalf of Government and in telling the Council that without these admittedly unjudicial enactments Government could not successfully maintain order and carry out their obligations to the foreign countries. The speech of Mr. Crerar was at best a repetition in a more laboured style of his chief's oration in the Assembly when Mr. Patel's bill was under discussion last winter. "Hardly was the ink dry on the Repressive Laws Committee's report when there was the Moplah Rebellion, followed by the recrudescence of revolutionary activities in Bengal and the discovery of communist conspiracies. These special laws are therefore necessary to prevent such dangerous offences being committed against the state" declared Mr. Crerar. The only point where the Home Secretary was somewhat fresh in his speech was when he informed that the Communist agents in China are attempting to secure connection with India and that the German Government have applied to the Government of India to take back those Indian Communist agents in Germany whose activities are proving dangerous to that state. But no member of the Council asked for details on these two points REFERENCE TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

Realising Government opposition to the bill in a Council where non-official views generally do not find final acceptance, Dr. Dwarkanath Mitter attempted to come to terms with Government by pleading for a reference of the bill to a select committee. This course found support even from nominated members as fell and there was a fair chance of success if only Government members would refrain from influencing a certain section. The solitary opponent from the non-official benches to this compromise was Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy who could not think of the Council of State accepting the principle of repealing the special laws which, in his view, are very innocuous Sir Maneckjee who was severely criticised by the Assembly a few days ago for his membership of the Currency Commission, which criticisms he himself heard from the gallery of the Assembly, wanted to ventilate his wrath at the lower house from his seat in the upper chamber. He, therefore, opined that the temper of the Assembly is not such as to encourage him to accept the Committee stage on this bill because the hot-heads in the lower house will not agree to any changes and will cling to their own position. This attitude of the Nagpur knight brought forth denunciation from Mr. Syed Raza Ali and Mr. Natesan who both wanted the Council to ignore the effusions of Sir Maneckjee for after all the Swarajists who came to destroy the Councils are now the ardent co-operators and there is no ground for the fear that the Assembly will not agree to any reasonable changes. Mr. K. C. Roy although a nominated member gave further support to Dr. Mitter's proposal for he thought that would help the Council to shape the Bill in a form acceptable to Government. These observations of trusted friends of Government however did not find support in the Government benches and Mr. Crerar ruled out the idea of Government accepting the motion because they would not commit themselves to the principle of repeal. Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari warned the Government that this unsympathetic attitude of Government would only stiffen the opposition and give no alternative to him but to vote for the bill itself. The Government heeded not and calling to its aid the usual group of voters both paid and unpaid they managed to defeat the reasonable proposal of Dr. Mitter by a majority of thirteen votes but Sir Devaprasad's warning had some little effect for, when the original motion for consideration was again taken up Mr. Khaparde who had, voted against the Committee stage at once turned round and stood behind his Indian friends who were giving brave battle to Government Mr. Syed Raza Ali who was described in the Council amid a ripple of laughter as running with the hare and hunting with the hound now remained neutral. The Calcutta knight used all his eloquence to induce his colleagues not to disgrace themselves but

(Continued on page 8).

ALLEGED KICK TO A "COOLY."

RICKSHAW DRIVER'S DEATH.

SENSATION IN SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

Quite a sensation prevails in the city due to the death of a Rickshaw cooly alleged to have been caused last night by Mr. H. Mansel-Pleydell, controller of the Army Canteen Board. It is reported that some half a dozen friends were dining last night at Mr. Mansel-Pleydell's residence. They had engaged Rickshaws whose coolies were waiting at the porch of the residence. The company sat till late at night and did not disperse till 2 a.m. When Mr. Mansel-Pleydell is reported to have come down to see his guests off and finding that the coolies were asleep is alleged to have kicked some of them. Others got up and ran while one was caught and is alleged to have been so seriously kicked that two three hours later he died. The police has taken up the matter and a post mortem examination has been held. The result is not yet known. Hundreds of rickshaw coolies are greatly disturbed.

EUROPEAN ARRESTED.

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

It is reported that late on Thursday night after a dinner party at Yates Palace, the residence of Mr. H. Mansell Pleydell, Controller of the Army Canteen Board, when the guests were leaving a rickshaw cooly was seriously assaulted. He was taken to the rickshaw shed near the United Service Club chalet and died later at about 2 o'clock in the morning. A medical examination of the body was made yesterday by Col. H. Hallilay I.M.S., who reported that the man's ribs were broken and that his spleen was injured. The police have since been making a full enquiry into the case and acting on certain evidence arrested Mr. Mansell Pleydell this afternoon. He is understood to have absolutely denied having had anything to do with the case and he was released on bail of two sureties of Rs. 5,000 each and Rs. 10,000 of his own. The first hearing of the case will probably be held on Thursday.—A. P.

THE "SHENANDOAH" DISASTER.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Lakehurst.—Survivers of the "Shenandoah" disaster relate that while the great gas bags spun and rocked in the gale they worked their way nearly hundred feet to worked their way nearly hundred feet to near the bottom of the wreckage sometimes tearing the envelopes of the gas bags to get ahand-hold and hung there until they saw an opportunity to drop from a height of about ten to fifteen feet to safety. The survivers express the opinion that the breaking of the gas-bag over the power-cars during the storm was the possible cause of the disaster. Another surmise is that the newly installed water recovery system for which two wings were cut near the for which two wings were cut near the centre of the dirigible may have weakened structure, although these were afterwards rivetted.—Reuter

Anton Heinen.—An ex-German dirigible pilot, and one of the American advisers in building of the "Shenandoah," declares that the disaster was due to the removal of eight of the eighteen safety valves on the gas-bags. The craft rose too fast in the storm for the remaining valves to release sufficient gas with the result that the rapid expansion of the gas-bags broke the shell of the ship in the middle.—Reuter.

San Cruncisco.—It is stated that the warships returning from the Australian cruise are searching for the missing seaplane PH 9 A wireless from the steamer "Whip Poor Will" reports that white flares were seen in the Kauai Channel.—Reuter.

St. Augustine (Florida).—A local wireless amateur has, it is reported, picked up a message sent out by an American warship four hundred miles from the Samoan Islands announcing that the missing seaplane has been found and that all the crew are safe.

Washington.—The Navy Department has not received information confirming the foregoing report.—Reuter.

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THE UNIVERSAL ASTROLOGICAL & STATISTICAL BUREAU

INDORE.

R 1755.

POONA ART EXHIBITION.

A SUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT.

As a first venture, the Poona Arts and Crafts Exhibition, opened on Sunday, may be regarded as quite a successful attempt. The defects, here and there in arrangement and adjustment of pictures and art-crafts could be overlooked by recognition of the possibilities of the limited space at the disposal of the organisers. But the organisers would have been able to spare some good space if they had been severed with the kind of exhibits that found accommodation, for instance, on the floor and in the gallery. There seemd to be, moreover, some slight confusion as regards the distinction between objects which could be classified as art-crafts and those that were purely industrial. Shaving brushes, penknives, pen-holders, scissors and similar wares with nothing that could even remotely be associated with art ought to be given space in an art exhibition. If one could overlook these and similar short-comings, the Poona Arts and Crafts Exhibition, may be said to be distinguished by its art-crafts section.

ART-CRAFTS.

There are many exhibits in the section which cannot fail in their appeal to those with insight into their intrinsic artistic worth. The work in "Art Needle-work" is varied and delightful. But it is clear that those who have not found a prize for Mrs. Sagunabai Panvalkar's exquisite handicraft have failed to realise the charms of the decorative manipulation of her fingers. The crafts from the Criminal Tribes Settlement at Sholapur, Gadag and Hubli are of the ordinary variety of work turned out in such institutions. But if there had to be noticed the exhibits from the Criminal Tribes Settlement Nira Project deserve mention. The exhibits from the School of Art, the decorative designs, stone carving, and work in wood and metal show distinct signs of the gradual improvement in the spirit and the method of work that is being adopted in its art workshop. Particularly admirable are the specimens of stone-carving. Mr. Parendekar's leather embossed work maintains its distinction. Miss S. H. Mehta's leather embossed work is also not less attractive. The Silver and Brass work is not above the average in the market No. 624 may be mentioned as rather a charming attempt in silver design. The section assigned to "School Competition" reveals the few opportunities that have been gripped and the many that have been missed by those responsible for the educational institutions represented in the exhibition. The work from most of these is more or less of uniform type. But the work from the Dharwar Training College for Women must attract the attention of any one with the slightest pretension to artistic sensitiveness. The beauty of its "Kashida" work finds a response in the drawings and the other handicrafts from the College. There is, surely, some genuine attempts made there for discovering the artistic inclinations of the students. They are a challenge to the other educational institutions.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

It is a good sign the camera is now employed in increasing zest for exploring the architectural and natural glories of the country Mr. Kirtikar deserves the prize he has secured.

SCULPTURE AND PASTELS.

The sculpture section is not by any chance representative. Mr. Shamrao Mahtre's portrait study has secured a prize. Mr. Roy's composition is attractive. Messrs. Murtwala and Shaikh Rajah indicate promising faculties. The pastels are also as poorly represented as the sculptures. "Secret Memory" by Mr. Fernandes is honest and attractively bold craftsmanship.

WATER COLOURS.

The water-colours dominate, as usual, by their number and variety. "The Race Course" by Mrs. Lawrence. Mr. Mhatre's "River Dharavi", "A Cashmere Village." Mrs. Casson, "Harmukh Peak, Kashmir; Miss Bilimoria. "Spring" Mrs. Ahmed Ali, "Saddleback" Mrs. Strutton. "Malta by Night" Mrs. Casson, "Kerwa" Mr. Kenkre, "Autumn Sunset, Kashmir" Mrs. Morton, "Bandar Log" Mrs. Lory, "Moonlight River, Poona" Mrs. Casson, "River Scene, Poona" Mr. Kirtikar, "Street Bhopal" Mr. Parendekar, "River Gujrat" Mr. Kirtikar, "Study of a Head" Mrs. Mann, "Sad Reminiscences" Mr. Kenkre, "One of the Kalyan Gates" Mrs. Mann, should be mentioned as very successful efforts that have just missed the first rank. Mr. Chudeker's "Royal Gate, Bhopal" suggests the high rank he would occupy as a landscape painter, the classification is feeble, if he maintains the standard and goes further along the same lines. Mr. Chudekar has tried to absorb the spirit of the Indian street that is not a small achievement. His deep shadows, his restrained figures, his bright but not very violent colouring, and the skilful employment of perspective have an instantaneous appeal. There is, in the sky beyond the gate, slightly arbitrary colouring. But it is, on the whole, first-rate work. Not less suggestive is the "After Glow" by Mrs. P. Morton. If she can cultivate the courage necessary for the feelings apparent in her work, she would soon create her own standard of distinctive treatment. Mountains are usually the subjects for facile treatment and amateur devotion. The spirit that in them and around them is seldom interpreted, Mrs. Morton by her sweeping strips of cloud lines cutting across the sombre colouring of the imposing mass has combined and thus interpreted majesty and movement.

Mr. Sardesai's "Shakuntala and Her Pet" is a developent newly found in his work. If he could be careful about his drapery he would find the strength he has only faintly realised in this picture. Mr. Parendekar's "Street Bhopal" shows a step forward in the work usually expected from him. Mr. Parendekar has begun to observe first-hand colour in his subjects. Mr. Tasker's "Shakuntalla's Departure" is excellent. It is again an evidence of what may be achieved if the artist rescues himself from his easy inclination. Messrs. Taskar and Parendekar both deserve their przies, but not for the pictures selected for the purpose by the Committee. Messrs. Khare and Godbole have the sense of the decorative in them. Mr. Khare has been distinctly promising. Mr. Athel's "Poona Street" ought to have been commended. Mr. Haldankar's "Prayer" is not the work which justifies the recognition it has received. It is perhaps a slip. But it is a warning as well. One can easily overdo and exhaust a vein.

OILS.

Mr. Trimidade's "Portrait" is, as usual, nearly perfect in its craftsmanship. Mr. Sajip fully deserves the prize he has secured. He has firm group of the essentials and his colour is bright, but not uncertain. He has grasped the values of his subject. Mr. Dhage's "Noonday Cooling" is attractively bold in colour. Mr. Alla Bux in the "Milkmaid" and "Lotus Bud" has shown that he can depict things he sees. Why are they not "commended." Mr. Godbole's "Kamala" is suggestive of possible improvement. Mrs. Skutton maintains her usual distinction her Kashmir. Messrs. Chowdhry and Row Sorte and Fernandes have good work to their names.

ARCHITECTURE AND BLACK AND WHITE.

There is little by way new efforts in architecture the students' work shown here has already been exhibited previously. It is, however, good to see the gradual increase in the number of Indian designs. The Black and White section is poor. Mrs. Admans has some interesting studies.

OLD INDIAN PAINTINGS.

There were a series interesting old Indian paintings from the collections of Rao Bahadur Parsnis, the Chief of Aundh. Mr. F. Lory and the Bharat Itihas Saushodhak Mandal. The Exhibition has been, on the whole, a venture for which none need grudge the organisers their well deserved congratulations.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 5th Sept. 1925.	Total since 1st June, 1925	June 1st to 5th Sept. 1923	1924
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba Point	0 43	44 54	39 [illegible]	40 68
Fort ..	0 45	..	61 28	46 68
Esplanade	..	..	..	..
J. J. Hospital	0 28	47 73	35 03	..
Cumbala Hill	..	..	..	..
Kemp & Cy.	..	..	..	..
Bom. Vety. Col	..	..	..	..
Worli	..	..	..	..

[illegible] OBSERVATORY.

[illegible] Sept. 4th

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Barometer reduced to [illegible]	29.761
Dry Bulb Thermometer	81.1 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.6 "
Dew Point	74.4 "
Relative humidity	81%
Extent of cloudy sky (Sky [illegible]	
[illegible] (0)	7.6 "
Maximum temperature [illegible]	86.1 "
Minimum [illegible]	77.4 "
[illegible] from	
[illegible]	WSW, W. W
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Fall of Rain	0.15 in.
Total fall during month	0.24 "
[illegible]	6.15 "
Absolute [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] 5th Sept.	35 "

[illegible] TIDES.

HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Shib.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Shib.	
	Sep	h.	m	ft	in	Sep.	h.	m.	ft	in.
Sat		23	2	24	6		16	59	16	5
	5	11	28	30	0	5	5	1	14	9
Sun		23	59	29	1		17	40	15	8
	6	6	39	25	0	6	10	59	21	5
M		1	15	28	7		7	5	16	7
	7	13	28	28	6	7	19	31	15	9
Tu		1	59	27	8		7	44	17	9
	8	14	3	27	5	8	20	9	16	6
W		2	34	26	9		8	21	19	2
	9	14	38	26	2	9	20	48	17	5
Th.	10	3	34	25	8	10	9	10	20	0
		15	14	25	0		21	32	18	5
Fr.	11	6	27	6	24	11	12	46	21	8
		1	24	23	2					

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 5th September, 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in the northern and eastern districts. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both above normal at Delhi and the maximum alone at Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0.19" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the south of the province and in general clear or lightly over the north. Vapour in air is in excess at Allahabad and in defect at Agra. Day temperature was lower than usual at the former station and higher at the latter; night temperature was below normal at Allahabad only.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded over lower Sind and mostly clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in Rajputana. Maximum temperature was generally above normal in the aforesaid region; the minimum was almost as usual throughout the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat reports 0.40" of rain. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in Cutch and at Deesa. Temperature was almost normal except at Rajkot, where the maximum alone was higher than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Amraoti reports 0.50" of rain. Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Nagpur. Day temperature was higher than usual at Chanda; night temperature did not differ much from the normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.43" of rain and Marmagao 0.20". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Temperature was almost as usual in the division. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 86.1 deg. (1deg. above normal) and a minimum temperature of 76.2 deg. (1 deg. below normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Bijapur reports 0.22" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Maximum temperature was above normal at Malegaon and Sholapur; elsewhere temperature was almost as usual.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues generally weak. Rain has fallen locally in the east United Provinces, Gujarat, the Konkan and Malabar, with a few falls in the Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 0.17" and Cochin 0.22".

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 4th September, 1925, issued from Simla.

The United Provinces depression has moved to Bihar and is weakening. Darbhanga reports a very heavy fall, but rainfall generally has decreased in northeast India and the United Provinces. The unsettled conditions in Burma have caused some heavy falls there. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the east United Provinces and the Konkan, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal and Coorg. A few falls have also occurred in Orissa, the west United Provinces, the east Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Gujarat, the west Central Provinces the Bombay Deccan, south-east Madras and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Morgui, Bassein two inches; Tavoy, Kyaukpyu three; Moulmein four; Rangoo, Monywa one; Minbu two; Darjiling one; Darbhanga ten; Bareilly one.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Gandhiji reached Ahmedabad on Saturday morning.

The Governor of Bombay received H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur at Government House Ganeshkhind on Friday.

Lt.-Colonel T. S. Novis, Mr. V. A. Grantham, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Turner and Mrs. D. J. MacGillivray arrived at Government House Ganeshkhind on Friday.

Lt.-Col. and Mrs. R. S. Pottinger, Mr. C. Lloyd Jones and Mr. G. C. Phillips arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Races and presented the Aga Khan Cup on Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay attended an 'At Home' given by Lady Hayward and Mrs. Lawrence in connection with the Arts and Craft Exhibition on Saturday.

THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH.

CLOSING OF TAKKES AND CONVENTS.

LONDON. Sept. 5.

Constantinople.—The Council of Commissars has ordered the closing of all Tekkes and dervish convents and the suppression of all religious orders of all Sheikhs and Dervishes within the limits of the Turkish Republic. Only priests will be permitted to wear turbans, but they must uncover within Government offices. All officials must dress in European fashion and wear hats.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

London, September 5.—Alan Cobham now anticipates to start on a flight on November 1st to Cape Town and back. It is arranged that there will be in all 23 stops. The first stage will be from London to Lyons, thence to Pisa and Brindisi and across the Mediterranean.—Reuter.

New York, Sept. 4.—In the Inter-Zone final of the Davis Cup Patterson, Australia beat Lacoste, France, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.—Reu

Paris.—A French attempt to break all long-distance flight records is due to start to-morrow weather permitting, when pilots "Coste" and Thierry will endeavour to fly from Paris to Karachi with only one stop to pick up petrol. The aeroplane which will be employed has been constructed in secret and details of it are not known except the fact that it has been fitted up with a monster tank sufficient to give enough petrol for a three thousand mile non-stop flight.—Reuter.

The Delegate Conference of the Miners' Federation has unanimously accepted the draft constitution for the proposed Inter-Union Alliance.—Reuter.

SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

LEADERS CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Sydney.—Strike leaders Messrs. Walsh and Johannsen, have each issued a writ against Mr. Bavin, the ex-Attorney-General, claiming £5,000 as damages for alleged slander.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Sydney.—The arbitrator has failed, in his last-minute attempt, to settle the seamen's strike. This morning the strikers' Secretary, Mr. Lyddell, declared that men are prepared for the prosecutions threatened by ship-owners and moreover, strikers demanded the Australian rates of pay and other fresh concessions. He added over 200 strikers had found work at Sydney, and they were not likely to return to ships even if a settlement was reached.

A private meeting of the strikers at Communist Hall to-day, decided not to resume until their demands were granted.

Brisbane.—Railwaymen who have gone on strike will resume work at midnight, to-night.

Cape Town.—Latest development in connection with projected conference regarding shipping dispute is an announcement that men will not attend unless Durban strikers are directly represented or fully consulted. Strikers have declined assistance of local unions or mediators who are astonished at this attitude of strikers. Meanwhile congestion of shipping at Cape Town and Durban is becoming awkward. Fourteen vessels are expected to arrive at Cape Town on Monday.

Montreal.—A meeting of seamen refused to hear Mr. Havelock Wilson who tried unsuccessfully for 45 minutes to begin his speech. Cries of "traitor" were mingled in the uproar.—Reuter.

ATTEMPT AT GENERAL STRIKE

LONDON, September 5.

Sydney.—The Industrial Workers of the World are placarding the city, and urging the workers to organise a general strike to prevent deportations of 12 White sailors and 14 Negro firemen of the steamer "Min" which is on its way from Rabaul to London. Newcastle negroes, who have gone on strike, being prohibited immigrants, the Captain must maintain them or pay a fine of £100 for each, if they are absent from the ship for over 24 hours. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of White members of the crew. Coal-miners throughout New South Wales have decided to strike the moment the deportation order is made.—Reuter.

INDIAN SEAMEN'S SYMPATHY.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

At a special general meeting held to-day under the auspices of the Indian Seamen's Union, resolutions were passed, expressing sympathy for the seamen's strike in South Africa, and declaring that no Lascars from Calcutta should join in their places and requesting Messrs. Baptista, Joshi and Ginwalla of the All-India Trade Union Congress not to allow any Lascars to sign from Bombay to proceed to South Africa and also sympathising with the strikers of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company assuring them of Seamen's Union's action to prevent the Bengal Lascars from taking their places at Rangoon.—A. P.

REPRESSIVE LAWS.

(Continued from page 7)

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy refused to be led by such advices. He did not care for the views of his constituents in the Central Provinces. He cared more for Government responsibility who he took upon himself more than Mr. Crerar himself would allow. In violent language he declaimed against the Swarajists and called all those Independents who voted for Mr. Patel's Bill in the Assembly as so many Swarajists in guise and under a false name. While Mr. Crerar would concede that all these obsolete measures might require improvement Sir Maneckjee would not allow 'even that. 'The older the law the better it is', he said and if these special powers were removed from Government he could conceive of nothing else in India than a crop of anarchy, bloodshed, murder and riots every day. To such a declared pessimist Mr. Karandikar attempted to give some good dose of commonsense. But Sir Maneckjee would not listen. He continued to suffer from craven fears and would not allow Mr. Khaparde to express his view that superfluous legislation is a curse. Mr. Ramdass' reply was convincing but Mr. Crerar refused to be convinced and affirmed that ordinary law is merely punitive and penal but not preventive. The official and nominated block stood against the net of Mr. Ramdas and his brave eight supporters. The result was that the motion was lost by a majority of twenty votes. It is noteworthy that Mr. Yamin Khan who was present in the Council in the morning was seen in the Assembly gallery when Mr. Ramdas' motion was put to vote. Sir Dinshaw Wacha voted against the bill as also a few other Indians like Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy, Raja Rampal Singh and Lala Ramsaran Das. Thus the efforts of Mr. Sastri started five years ago and continued so successfully by Mr. Patel in the Assembly were all foiled in the Council of State whose members in spite of the warning of Mr. Ramadas declared themselves more as friends of the bureaucracy than as the representatives of the people. Let the constituents note this great betrayal.

MUSLIMS' HEARTS WOUNDED.

GENERAL MOURNING IN PERSIA.

PROTEST AT ALLEGED WAHABI SACRILEGE.

LONDON, Sept. 4

Teheran.—The Foreign Office has wired to the Persian representatives abroad as follows:—At the beginning of operations, the Persian Government advised Ibn-Saud to respect all shrines and to avoid bloodshed of Mussalmans. The latter (Ibn-Saud) gave the necessary assurance, but has acted otherwise, thus wounding the heart of every Mussalman and placing the Iran State in mourning. On receipt of this news, the Mejliss adjourned its session and a general mourning will be held on 5th September as a protest against the action of Wahabis. Inform every Persian in your jurisdiction and publish in papers.—Reuter.

PROPOSED MISSION TO HEDJAZ.

KHILAFAT WORKING COMMITTEE TO DECIDE AT PATNA.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

In consultation with Maulana Shaukat Ali, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad president of the Central Khilafat Committee has called an important meeting of the Working Committee of the Central Khilafat Committee at Patna on the 21st of September 1925. It is very likely that the Working Committee will decide to send immediately a mission to the Hedjaz in order to consult Ibn Saud about the future of the Hedjaz and impress on him the necessity of calling the proposed Islamic Conference at the earliest opportunity. The mission will prolong its stay there if necessary to exert its best influence so that according to the pledge given by Ibn Saud in his last declaration no such unfortunate incident as the removal of the domes which happened at the time of his entry into Mecca should be repeated again.—A. P.

PERMISSION GIVEN TO M. ZAFAR ALI KHAN.

LALORE, Sept. 5.

It is understood that the Punjab Government have accorded the necessary permission to Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, President of Punjab Khilafat Committee to proceed to Medina to see things for himself and place the correct news before Indian Muslims and that the Deputy Commissioner, Lahore has requested him to take his passport on Monday. It is understood that Maulana Zafar Ali Khan will accompany the delegation of Khilafatists which also shortly intends to proceed to the Hedjaz on behalf of the Indian Khilafat Committee to enquire into the news of the bombardment of Medina, the Prophet's tomb and other acts of the Wahabis.—A. P.

IBN SAUD FOREWARNED.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI'S CABLE

Maulana Shaukat Ali has issued the following statement:—

In view of fact that notwithstanding repeated authentic contradiction of the story of bombardment of Medina' Amir Ali's partisans persistently continue carrying on severe propaganda against Ibn Saud, it is feared there is necessity of guarding against the likelihood of Amir Ali's forces desecrating the People's Sanctuary and foisting the blame on the Nejdis on the fall of Medina. I have, therefore, to prevent any future complications and to be in a position to fix the responsibility sent following cable to Sultan Ibn Saud:—

"To avoid complications Sharifian propaganda regarding bombardment of Prophet's tomb suggest your taking Shiekh Sanoosi and impartial witnesses when entering Medina. Muslims relying on your promises and safeguarding all Sacred places."

Again and again I beg all Muslims to wait patiently for more authentic news and remain united for necessary future action.

PRINCE EDWARD HANDICAP

LONDON, September 5

The Prince Edward Handicap resulted as follows:—

CLOUDBANK	1
DAIMYO	2
DESERT CHIEF	3

Starting prices:—13 to 8 against Cloudbank and Daimyo, and 7 to 1 against Desert Chief.

Six ran.—Won by half a length. Three lengths separated the second and third.—Reuter's Special.

EVERY INDIAN MUST DO HIS DUTY.

G. O. M'.S MESSAGE TO HIS COUNTRYMEN.

"SERVE INDIA CEASELESSLY".

THE ONLY WAY TO CELEBRATE DADABHAI'S CENTENARY.

FRIDAY'S BIG MEETING.

The first of the three great meetings was held on Friday evening in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall to celebrate the Dadabhai Naoroji Birth Centenary.

The speakers chosen were representative of all the great communities in Bombay, and Mahatma Gandhi who had specially come down from Bengal for the purpose presided over the great gathering. The audience was very large, and the Hall and its approaches were overfull with people. There was a large number of ladies present on the occasion. The speeches were interesting and many of the speakers gave their personal recollections of Dadabhai. Gandhiji said the best way of celebrating the centenary was to follow in the footsteps of Dadabhai Naoroji, who had lived and died for this country.

Mrs. Naidu and Moulana Shaukat Ali were not on the list of speakers, but the audience would not allow them to go away without hearing them. All efforts to placate the audience were useless and Mrs. Naidu made one of her splendid speeches in response. Mr. Shaukat Ali, however, was brief, but he too got a great reception at the hands of the audience and he was cheered to the echo.

The proceedings were long, but not tiresome and were rounded off with some lantern slides giving the history of Dadabhai's life.

Rao Bahadur D. G. Padhye welcomed the gathering on behalf of 13 associations in Bombay who had joined together to celebrate the centenary of Dadabhai Naoroji—these associations representing the very cream of the public life of Bombay representing all kinds of interests and activities in the city containing both men and women alike, and representing also the social and no name activities of Bombay. There was no name held in higher esteem and reverence in Bombay than that of the Grand Old Man. If they looked to the 19th and 20th centuries, he thought, history would record that of all persons Dadabhai's was the grandest personality in India. For presiding over on occasion like this there could not have a better person than Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Padhye asked him to take the chair.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

Mahatma Gandhi said he was a real worshipper of Dadabhai Naoroji, the Dada of India. Any man or woman who did his or her duty and died in the performance of it,—the name of such a person would never die. Dadabhai was with them in spirit, although he was not there in his physical body and his sweet voice could not be heard by them anymore. The passage of time had merely made Dadabhai's name dearer to them, and it was more deeply engraved on their hearts. It was in 1888 that he had occasion to sit at the feet of Dadabhai and although he was not reading newspapers then in the same way as he was not reading them now—he had heard the name of Dadabhai. A Deccani gentleman gave him a letter of introduction to Dadabhai although he was not acquainted with him and when he took it to him in England although Dadabhai did not know the writer of the letter he took him (Gandhiji) to his heart and said: If you are ever in any difficulty come to me. Dadabhai was living in England not to enjoy life, or play any games or to go to the theatres, but to serve India. He there had a large number of Indian students under his care, to whom he acted guardian, but had he done only that he would never have been remembered by Indians. Although Dadabhai had never been into the villages, yet his heart was so big that it found room for the poor villager. He not only had a heart big enough to include all the Indian communities, but even the poorest of the poor were remembered by him. He knew that the poor villagers were dumb and he wanted to make their voice heard by the rulers of this land. He knew that the villagers could not get even one square meal a day, not to speak of such luxuries as ghee and milk and what Dadabhai had said 30 or 40 years ago was true even to this day. Dadabhai knew that so long as a majority of Indians were skeletons and were a mere bag of bones, they could not achieve anything. In England Dadabhai had a small office room for doing his work and he lived there like an ascetic serving the cause of India. The speaker said he was a true worshipper of Dadabhai and it did not matter to him even if his idol had blemishes. The audience that night had come to that meeting to worship Dadabhai, but how many of them were actuated by a sincere desire to do so. Dadabhai had taught him two things that he must give his idol his fullest love and worship without any reservation and that if he wanted to serve India he must serve the poor. Gandhiji said he could only serve the poor by becoming the very poorest of the poor, the meanest of the mean, by becoming a Hindu, Muslim and a Parsi, for to Dadabhai all Indians were alike. Although Dadabhai was a staunch Zoroastrian, he never disliked the other communities. He even respected Englishmen. Dadabhai never said that India alone should be great at the cost of the whole world. He was willing to sacrifice India for the good of the world, but for that purpose a free nation was required and he knew that a slave-nation could not do anything. Therefore, through his noble life he worshipped at the shrine of the goddess of freedom and liberty. It was said that if they offered their God even a simple flower He was pleased and that merely showed how easy it was to please Him, provided they were sincere. The best way of celebrating the centenary of Dadabhai was to resolve to serve their country. Gandhiji asked the audience not to follow whatever Dadabhai did, but do only that which would please his soul. He who could serve India ceaselessly, sincerely, and whole-heartedly would always be honoured, and to do that was the only way they could celebrate the centenary of Dadabhai. (Loud applause.)

MR. J. B. NEEDHAM.

Mr. J. B. Needham said he was associating himself with the celebrations on behalf of the European Association, and on behalf of that Association he expressed the very great pleasure it gave him to occupy a seat with his Indian friends on a common platform, and he expressed a hope that it would not be long before they were all united in their ideals and ideas for the furtherance of this great country. (Applause). He had come to India a good many years ago, and although there was a keen desire in him to visit his homeland, nonetheless he loved India where he had made so many friends. In honouring a great Indian that evening, he wanted to show them that their interests in India were united, and he prayed that it would not be long before India, by their good will and reason, would have conquered her temporary difficulties and differences and emerged from her struggles strong, secure and at peace, with the world. If this centenary would help them to achieve one step further, than they could not have erected a greater memorial for Dadabhai Naoroji.

Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, speaking in Urdu, paid his tribute to Dadabhai Naoroji.

MR. K. M. MUNSHI.

Mr. K. M. Munshi said:—"I have great pleasure in taking part in the Centenary of the Grand Old Man of India. A hundred years ago he was born, about 7 years ago he died and still we see the impress of Dadabhoy on our public life and our political ideals; and we see him inspiring our lives. To-day, Dadabhoy is not present as a man, but is present as an ideal. He appears as a guiding star in the firmament lived for his country and he inspired us with the message of Swaraj. In a public life extending for over 75 years he never lost courage, his vision never dimmed and his faith never wavered. This patriarch of our political leaders has left us a legacy of immortal hope. Looking to our present condition I am reminded of one message of his life. That message inspired his activities. That message is more valuable now when we are torn by religious dissensions than at the time of the Second Congress in 1886 "A National Congress must confine itself to questions in which the entire nation has a direct participation." This message applies to the Congress as well as to all political activities in this country. It was accepted for India for years. Coming into public life everyone considered himself as an Indian first and a Mahomedan and a Hindu afterwards and religious differences were thrown in the background. From the time when religious consciousness and religious dogmas began to be brought in the foreground in the public life this message was forgotten. Since then we have turned traitors to Dadabhoy. Since then we have begun the destruction of the religion of nationalism by forgetting this message. We have reached a stage when even the fasts of our worthy president have not retained their efficacy to cure. This message appears to me to be the soul of the national life. In this land, torn by religious differences one thing alone will bring the salvation when we drive away religious self-consciousness from political life then only would Dadabhoy have lived; then only the liberty and power will spread in the land and then only India will take her place among other nations of the world."

MR. H. P. MODY.

Mr. H. P. Mody deemed it a privilege to associate himself that night with the centenary of one of their greatest patriots. He regarded it a singularly happy thing that Mahatma Gandhi should preside over such a unique gathering and event, under the auspices of no less than 43 associations representing every section and community in this city. No two men, in his opinion, had touched the imagination of the people to the same extent as Dadabhai Naoroji, the apostle of Indian Nationalism, and Mahatma Gandhi, the apostle of the uplift of the Indian masses. In the long line of distinguished men who had lived and laboured for India there were several who had served perhaps with the same devotion, with same sacrifice, and who had contributed in the same degree, as they, to the political thought of the country. But no two men had touched the imagination of the masses of India as Dadabhai and Mahatma Gandhi. (Applause.) He, therefore, said that it was particularly appropriate that the chair should be taken by Mahatma Gandhi. Self-Government today had become a cry of the market place. They were all nationalists of varying hues, according to their courage and convictions. (Laughter.) Some of them were ardent Nationalists, some were deemed impatient idealists and some were patient constitutionalists, but we were all united in asking for self-government in the most complete form, such as that enjoyed by the Dominions. But, in pursuing the ideal of self-government they were doing nothing very heroic now, since the whole of India was united. But, it was vastly different in the time of Dadabhai Naoroji. In those days people had no other concern than the security of their crops against foes and frauds, and they were content to live under the shadow of British rule, because it gave them security of life and property as very few governments had given before, and there were no classes or masses in those days who were ready to benefit themselves by the ideas which Dadabhai was attempting to preach. But Dadabhai raised the standard of revolt against the political domination by the British, and he naturally met with much hostility from the rulers and the ridicule of those whom he tried to serve. But he was never wearied and with the help of his political associations he succeeded in awakening the political consciousness of the people and made them realise that good Government and security was not all that was required, but there was something higher which required them to attain their full stature. (Applause.) India was being exploited and self-government was being denied to them, he told them. Dadabhai however passed away in the proud consciousness that the work he had started was bearing fruit. Throughout his life he was never embittered by his disappointments, and he never allowed bitterness to enter his heart, although many of his colleagues fell away from him through sheer disappointment. Dadabhai's name would endure as long as the history of British India endured. (Applause).

MR. M. R. JAYAKAR.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar congratulated the organisers of the function on their brilliant achievement, because they had brought together on the same platform, in the words of Mr. Mody, impatient idealists and patient constitutionalists. (Applause). What more service than this—that they had drawn Mahatmaji to that function! A few days ago a Madrasi friend told him that Bombay was dull and dead. But a city which could bring together 43 different associations that evening and could induce the Mahatma to come there was not dead, but was very much alive. When he first came to know that great man Dadabhai he did not understand politics and he had not the temerarity to discuss politics with him. He did not know what politics were and he tried to understand them through Dadabhai's book, but he gave up that effort after a few days. But he learned something more by knowing Dadabhai—the depth of his gentleness. One Sunday evening in London while he was thinking of his home and his grandfather in Bombay a friend asked him to accompany him to Dadabhai's house because he said that whenever any one of them was reminded of his father and mother he went to Dadabhai and then a miracle happened and he forgot his home sickness! and when Mr. Javakar tried that remedy he was amply rewarded, he said. They never dared to discuss politics at all, they simply sat at his feet, for he was the professor of Mr. Jayakar's grandfather. He simply went to him when he missed his home comforts and never discussed politics. When the speaker felt deeply the insults to Indians by other people and complained about them to Dadabhai he said: "Beta, no evil happened but was for good." Concluding, on behalf of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, he paid his humble tribute to the memory of that great man. (Applause.)

Mr. M. D. Altekar said Dadabhai by his pioneer efforts for the uplift of Indian women by establishing schools had laid the country under a deep debt of gratitude.

MR. M. C. CHAGLA.

Mr. M. C. Chagla said for him there was no other Indian hero in his estimation who occupied a higher place than Dadabhai Naoroji. The first time he saw him he was driving to the University for his doctorate degree, and that vision had left an indelible impress on his mind. When he saw some of the politicians in India today he was tempted to say: Look at this picture and look at that. He said this in the presence of the Mahatma, because the Mahatma was one of the truest prototypes of Dadabhai. What he wanted was that they must be sincere in all what they did, and that their public and private life must not be two different things. Dadabhai was also the pioneer of Indian Nationalism.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who was called upon by the audience to speak, said the organisers of the meeting had followed the Slav law and allowed only men to speak that evening and barred poor women from paying their tribute to one who had done so much for their uplift. She wanted to share her memories of Dadabhai with the audience. She had been to Versova with the women of Bombay, as was the custom for them to make their usual pilgrimage to that place on his birthday every year, and she found him dressed not in English costume, not in the great Zoroastrian costume, but his small shrivelled person was clothed in red pyjama suit, hanging loose on his limbs. She told him that there was a great meeting at the Town Hall in honour of him and asked him for a message for the citizens of Bombay. When she said that his shrivelled form visibly swelled and he said: Tell every Indian to do his duty. They all knew the word duty and its implications. Years ago that message was delivered to the people of Bombay through her and she wanted them that evening to realise the meaning of every Indian doing his duty to the country. Dadabhai dared to dream of the freedom of India, because as they were told that was the time when Indians thought of nothing but their crops. Today the Indian was talking of freedom and self-government. Dadabhai fought not merely for Zoroastrian freedom, but he prayed and worshipped at the feet of Bharatmata because India had an immemorial and inalienable right to take her place in the pageants of nations, and in the progress of nations. (Applause.)

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI.

Maulana Shaukat Ali was also called upon by the audience to speak, although he was very unwilling to do so. He said Dada meant grandfather and Dadabhai was their political grandfather while they were mere grand-children in politics, all fighting for the freedom of India. Dadabhai was not dead for he had left them his grand-daughters to work for the good of the country.

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia then thanked the different speakers on behalf of the 43 associations who had joined together to celebrate the centenary.

Some lantern slides were then shown depicting the life of Dadabhai Naoroji, and the great gathering dispersed.

CELEBRATION BY B. P. C. C.

The Secretary of the Bombay Prov. Congress Committee writes:—

"The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has set apart a sum of Rs. 450 to celebrate the Centenary of Maharshi Dadabhoy Naoroji the Grand Old Man of India and the most appropriate form the Committee has thought out is as follows.

A sum of Rs. 250 is set apart, out of the above Rs. 450 out of which an annual prize of Rs. 50 is to be given to female student of any High School in Bombay for the best essay in English on any topic connected with female education.

The remaining sum of Rs. 200 is set apart for a portrait selected by a Committee of experts out of a competition amongst artists in Bombay. The amount will be given as an honorarium to the painter whose portrait is so selected and the portrait shall become the property of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

I shall be obliged if the Artists of Bombay will vie with each other in the production of the portrait worthy of the man as also of the occasion. The mere painting of the portrait of Dadabhai and its selection as the best portrait to be preserved by the Congress in memory of his Centenary is a great honour and a sum of Rs. 200 is meant not as remuneration for the portrait but as recognition of the artist's merit."

ADDRESS TO C. P. GOVERNOR.

NOTICE OF INJUNCTION ISSUED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CHHINDWARA, Sept. 5.

Mr. Brij Mohanlal Varma, pleader and Vice-Chairman, District Council, Chhindwara has filed a civil suit against Messrs. Trivedi and Chowdhry, Chairman and Secretary of the Council in the court of second sub-judge for an injunction to restrain them from presenting an address on behalf of the District Council to His Excellency the Governor of C. P. and Berar on his arrival on the 10th instant. Notice to show cause why injunctions be not granted has been issued to the defendants. The case has been fixed for the 8th instant (Messrs. Ghate, Khaddakkan and Gupta pleaders are appearing for the plaintiff. Great sensation prevails.

NEW TURKEY.

DR. ANSARI'S IMPRESSIONS.

KHALIFA AND KHILAFAT.

Dr. M. A. Ansari who returned on Friday morning by the P. & O. mail steamer S. S. "Razmak", after an extensive tour in the Near East Egypt and Europe, was interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" Dr. Ansari, who looked very much better and cheerful, seemed to have thoroughly enjoyed the much-needed rest and change, which his five months' absence from India gave him.

Asked as to what he thought of the economic and political condition of Turkey, Dr. Ansari said that as a result of the great war which came almost immediately after the Balkan War of 1912-13 and the devastation wrought by the Greek armies in Anatolia in 1922 the economic condition of Turkey was bad. Nearly one third of he entire population of Turkey was either killed or maimed during the war. The work of economic and agricultural organisation which was started after the revolution was destroyed and the task of restoring the Western Anatolia, laid waste by the Greek, presented a very formidable problem which was further aggravated by the stream of refugees, most of whom were destitute, pouring from the neighbouring Balkan States.

The financial resources of Turkey were very limited, but he was much impressed by the amount of work that the Turks had actually succeeded in doing in spite of all these drawbacks and difficulties. The present regime recognised the vital importance of industrial, economic and agricultural organisation and no effort was being spared to develop the natural resources of Turkey and putting the country on a sound financial basis. A large part of National Budget was devoted to this purpose. The work of opening new railways was going apace and judging from the present activities the time is not distant when no part of Turkey will be without railway.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN TURKEY.

Speaking of the present political situation in Turkey he said, that it was overshadowed by the Kurdish Revolt and its after-affects, and the question of Mosul, which is so very closely associated with the Kurdish Revolt. The revolt according to his information was engineered by the agents of Ex-sultan Wahiduddin and the interested foreign Powers, who played up on the feeling of the discontented persons, overthrow the Turkish Republic. The revolt to the disappointment of the interested was crushed by the Republic which is now engaged in dealing with the intricate problem arising out of the ramifications of the revolt.

It was said that the present Turkish regime was suffering from political nervousness and in suppressing the revolt was crushing legitimate opposition also. The measures adopted by the Government since the revolt do certainly support the allegation. It is hoped however, that saner counsels will prevail and the Government will show greater self-control and while dealing with forces of disruption and anarchy with a firm hand will let legitimate political opposition alone.

Asked what he thought about the Mosul question, he said, that Turkey felt very strongly on it. It was uppermost in the mind of every Turk. Turkey was anxious to find a peaceful solution to it but was determined even to go to war if forced to defend her rights.

"What do you think of the men at the helm of affairs in Turkey?" was the next question, to which Dr. Ansari replied, that the Turks could not have a band of more devoted, earnest and efficient workers. They worked very hard and living in the centre of the country without any distraction provided by a big cosmopolitan town like Istamboul were in closer touch with the people and supervised the administration better.

Our representative next asked if he was able to visit Angora and exchange views with leading Turkish statesmen on Indian political situation and the question of Khilafat. In reply he said, that he stayed for a week in Angora and was fortunate in securing interviews with Ismet Pasha, the Turkish Premier, General Fevzi Pasha, Chief of the General Staff of Turkish Army, Jenani Bey Minister of Commerce and Industries and a number of notables and prominent members of the Grand National Assembly.

HOW INDIA COULD CONTRIBUTE TO WORLD'S PEACE.

He added that it would be tedious and unprofitable to relate individual interviews separately but he would rather place the final conclusions arrived at as the result of these conversations.

(1) They have full sympathy with national ideals and aspiration of the Indian people and they desire to convey their sincere good-wishes for the success of their efforts. "The greatest service India could render to the peace of the world and to humanity was the speedy attainment of her Freedom."

(2) They have complete confidence in the Mussalmans of India, they are convinced of their sincerity and self-lessness and are grateful to them for their loyal friendship to Turkey and for the moral and material assistance rendered by them. They want further to cultivate their friendship. Indians would always be welcome to Turkey.

(3) At the present time Turkey is beset with great difficulties internal and external. It is necessary to utilise all her resources and concentrate all her energies to come over them. This is necessary to secure peace and prosperity and a future consistent with their high national ideals.

(4) Till the achievement of this goal Turkey must abstain from participating in any movement involving fresh responsibilities. When she was ready it would be her duty as a Moslem State to participate in any scheme involving the common good of all the Muslim people and would not shirk any responsibilities she may be called upon to shoulder.

KHALIFA AND KHILAFAT.

(5) They are cognisant of the differences in their point of view and ours regarding the question of Khilafat but they maintain that it is better for the time being to have no Khalifa rather than to have one who would be ineffective and even injurious.

(6) They would advise the Muslim people to direct all their efforts for a considerable period individually and collectively towards their educational social, and economic advancement and unless appreciable progress has been achieved in all these spheres they should not even think of electing a Khalifa. A hasty and premature selection would simply repeat the mistakes committed in the past.

(7) The Mussalmans should on no account lend themselves to perpetuate autocracy of an individual or a dynasty in any shape. The future Khalifa should be the elected head of the democracy of the Muslim peoples amenable by means of a sound constitutional instrument to will of that Democracy. In other words the future Khalifa should approximate to the "Kholafa-i-Rashedeen".

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.

Concluding Dr. Ansari said, "I have a great deal to say about Anatolia and Angora but for lack of time I defer it to other occasions. I will mention to you only one fact which will give great satisfaction to our countrymen. Ismet Pasha on the assumption of the office of the President Turkish Red Crescent opened a Bureau to render all necessary assistance to the Indian Muhajerin an act for which I thanked His Excellency on behalf of India."

DESHABANDHU MEMORIAL

RS. 76,000 DONATED.

BY PARSI AND BHATIA GENTLEMEN.

Mahatma Gandhi informs us that Mr. Manilal Kothari has to-day (Friday) secured donations of Rs. 51,000 (fifty-one thousand) and Rs. 25,000 (twenty-five thousand) for the Deshabandhu Memorial Fund, from a Bhatia gentleman and a Parsi friend respectively. Both these gentlemen prefer to remain anonymous.

PROTEST AGAINST SHARIFIAN PROPAGANDA.

BIHAREES' FAITH IN KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

Dr. Syed Mahmud wires from Chapra under date September 4th:—

The news of the so-called bombardment of the Prophet's tomb has undoubtedly caused pain to the Muslims in the United Provinces and Bihar, but the people generally believe it to be a propaganda of Sharif Husain's family aided and abetted by some interested foreign Powers. The people are quietly and anxiously waiting for more correct and detailed news. The cable and Jerusalem telegrams addressed to Moulana Shaukat Ali have relieved their anxiety to a large extent, but there is general demand for more authentic and detailed news. The Mussalmans in these parts are well aware of the organized propaganda in Bombay and Bombay in order to divide Muslim India on the question of the Jazirat-ul-Arab. Even the names of such persons are openly mentioned and with abusive epithets. The Bombay mosque meetings and the insult offered to Moulana Shaukat Ali and the late lamented Bi Amma by Seth Chotani and Co. have created a great sensation and disgust. The people are surprised at this conduct of Seth Chotani. They unreservedly express their disapproval of this rowdyism in Bombay against Maulana Shaukat Ali. Everywhere one finds the people talking and discussing the incident with praises on their lips for Moulana Shaukat Ali. They express their full and complete confidence in the policy of the Central Khilafat Committee which is regarded as the true Islamic policy and show their unflinching loyalty to Moulana Shaukat Ali. In fact this incident seems to have given a new life to the Khilafat Committees and the old Khilafat workers are closing their ranks in order to take up the work seriously. It is generally believed in these parts that large sums of money have been distributed by Sharif Husain's agents in Bombay, Lucknow and Badaon. It is also rumoured that Moulana Abul Kalam Azad was was offered £20,000 as a bribe on behalf of Sharif Husain in order to take up the Sharifian case. The Moulana, as it was expected of him, very sternly and disdainfully refused the offer.

"ENTIRELY FALSE."

RADIO MESSAGE FROM PORT SUDAN

The following radio message was received on Friday morning by Mr. Thani through the s.s. "Jehangir", now at Port Sudan: "Medina surrounded. Rumours Prophet's tomb injured entirely false"—Nasser bin Aqil Almadani.

M. ZAFAR ALI KHAN PROCEEDING TO MEDINA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Sept. 4.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan intends to proceed to Medina shortly.

POONA RACES.

BIG MEETING :--2ND DAY

CAP-A-PIE'S VICTORY IN THE AGA KHAN CUP.

A very large Saturday crowd attended the Second Day of the Big Meeting at Poona yesterday. The card promised some highly interesting racing, but backers went seriously astray in their calculations. There was much waiting as the afternoon drew to a close. Favourites were ignominously defeated and all form was at a total discount. Silver Thrush broke a sequence of victories by being unplaced in H. H. the First Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate, and Tarick the champion Arab who was installed a hot favourite also failed to make any show at all in this event. Ormiston never gave his followers a run in the Poona Plate where he was considered a certainty. Peach Bitter the last favourite on the programme proved a bitter disappointment in the Arab Pony Derby, which Shahabad won at the odds of 46 to 1. There seemed no earthly reason for these reversals of form as the weather was fine, and the going perfect. Many of the victors seemed inspired by the importance of the occasion, and gave off their best. The most successful jockeys were Stokes. Thompson, Ritchie, Burn, Brace, Buckley, Morris and Wise.

Cap-a-Pie the handsome colt by Braxted—Casquetts carried off the Aga Khan Cup for Mr. C. N. Wadia. This honest animal deserved his success as he just failed to lift the Byculla Club Cup in Bombay last season when Krempion was successful. The most surprising part of his victory yesterday was the ease with his stayed the 1½ miles which was in great contrast to his performance in the Harris Plate of 1¼ miles on August 29 when he died away after leading upto the straight. Scandalous who had never been the distance before ran a very good race but failed to stay the last furlong.

The public were caught napping when Moscow annexed the Moderate Plate. Arthur was the fancy but the Kholapur stable had one better in Moscow, and also another in the dark Ramban, both of whom finished far in front of Arthur. True Grace an Australian ware who has done quite well up-country had a nice field beaten in the Visitors' Plate (Division I.) Happy Times, Heat Wave and Desert Gold were not as fanciful as their names indicated. Penetrate seemed to have acquired a new lease of life since going into Jenning's stable. He ran very generously beating Le Gamin. Jodi was not expected to get the better of Silver Thrush and Tarick in the Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate on form; he was beaten by Mamnoon last Wednesday in the Poona Arab Derby but turned the tables on him yesterday and also lowered the colours of the redoubtable Silver Thrush and Tarick. Jodi was reckoned the best Arab that was imported last season and it seems he is just maintaining such a view. School Boy went well for Brace in the Autumn Plate of 1½ miles where he defeated Lomonds Hills and Marmion. He is an unreliable customer but a good horse at his best. Bright Bird II upset the calculations of Ormiston in the Poona Plate. She was not very well fancied owing to her failure in the Criterion Plate last Wednesday. She is undoubtedly a very fast performer over sprint distances. Wise and Shahabad were a clever combination in fact too clever for the public who neglected them in such good class company.

The enquiry into the running of Scandalous is still being heard by the Stewards of the W. I. T. C., meanwhile the public are in suspense and await their findings. The ways of justice are slow but sure, and this appears to be the motto of the club.

THE MODERATE PLATE. Distance furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs Ponies, 14 hands and under, in Class II.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's MOSCOW 8-5 R. Stokes 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's RAMBAN 8-6 Herbert 2
Mr. Heath's DIRRAH 8-12 Morris 3
Mr. Moosa Hoosein's AMANRA 7-8 Howell 4

Also Ran:—Arthur 9-0, Zoolfakar 8-9, Silver Cloud 8-7 Malabar 8-1 and Panama 7-11.

The Race.—Moscow got away badly. Panama was quickest in his stride followed by Rambhan and Malabar with Arthur and Silver Cloud next. At the 4th furlong, Panama still led when Rambhan closed on him. Amanra and Dirrah accompanied the leaders into the straight where Moscow came out with a tremendous burst to win by 2½ lengths, 2 lengths neck.

Time.—1mins. 23 2-5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 100-8. Places Rs. 50, Rs. 124-8 and Rs. 40-8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 52. Places Rs. 33-8, Rs. 49-8 and Rs. 18-8.

Favourite:—Zoolfakar.
Trainer.—N. Faiz Mahomed.

THE VISITOR'S PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore's TRUE GRACE 7-13 W. G. Thompson ... 1
Mr. W. Lauder's COOKIE 8-3 M. Hoyt 2
Mr. J. N. DeSouza's DAYSPRING 7-8 G. Corkill 3
Mr. Eve's HAPPY TIMES 9-9 Ritchie ... 4

Also Ran:—Surdus 9-0, Demi-Volt 9-8, Pomme Anna 8-10, Lady Rita 8-4, Green Islet 8-4, Charlie's Smile 8-2, Musk Rat 8, Desert Gold 7-10, Radha Piarli 7-9, and Heat Wave 7-9.

The Race.—Lady Rita as usual was troublesome but managed to start this time. Cookie at once went ahead pursued by Happy Times, True Grace and Dayspring. He kept there till the 2nd furlong post when True Grace drew out to win by 1¼ lengths, 2½ lengths, 2 lengths.

Did not run: Etheldene 7-12.

Time.—1 min. 44 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 295. Places Rs. 71, Rs. 67 and Rs. 64-8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 82. Places Rs. 25-8, Rs. 34 and Rs. 24-8.

Favourite:—Demi-Volt.
Trainer:—Dr. H. Krishnarao.

TH VISITORS' PLATE. (Div II.) Distance 1mile.

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. Eve's PENETRATE 8-12 Ritchie ... 1
Mr. J. H. Currie's LE GAMIN 7-12 Townsend 2
Mr. P. B. Avasia' BARBARY 8-8 Barnett 3
Mr. W. Lauder's DRY WIT 9-8 Bowley 4

Also Ran:—Stormont 9-5, Jovial 9-0, Bhawani Talwar 8-8, Qntch 8-8, Some Scribe 8-3, Merry Gift 8, Sharp Warrior 7-9, Irrigate 7-5, Headstrong 7-5, and Allensmore I 7-1.

The Race.—Quitch showed the way to Penetrate and Sharp Warrior, and at one stage was lengths in front of the field. Allensmore and Merry Gift then joined the leader who retired at the turn. Barbary and Penetrate drew out near the second enclosure and the latter went on to win comfortably by 1/2 length. Le Gamin placed second with a late rush 3/4 length 2 lengths.

Not run:—Floral Fete 7-10.

Time.—1 min 43 1/5 secs.

First Tote Paid:—Win Rs. 118-8. Places Rs. 37, Rs. 25-8 and Rs. 17.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 94-8. Places Rs. 23-8, Rs. 14 and Rs. 9.

Favourites: Barbary and Le Gamin.
Trainer:—C. Jennings.

H. H. THE FIRST AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE. Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 7,500; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,250. For Arabs in Classes I and II W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties.—Winners since 31st March, 1923 of a flat race value Rs. 3,000 or over, once, 4lbs. twice, 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 10,000, or over, 4lbs.; of Rs. 15,000 or over 7lbs. in addition to above penalties.. Allowances.—Maiden 4lbs; Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs. Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1924, direct from the country of foaling, 4lbs. in addition to any landing allowance.

Mr. Shantidas Askuran's JODI 8-3 Burn 1
Mr. Certainty's MAMNOON 7-10 Townsend ... 2
Mr. Hoosein Tamavi's DILAWAR 8-7 Barnett 3
Mr. Heath's SILVER THRUSH 9-6 Morris 4

Also Ran:—Adwan 9-10, Tarick 9-10, Laxmi Prasad 8-10, Joyous 8-7, and Cardiff 8-7.

The Race.—A good start saw Mamnoon crack the pace with Jodi and Laxmi Prasad near by. At the mile post the last named was still in front while Tarick was running last. Joyous, Silver Thrush and Dilawar were also prominent. Jodi collared Mamnoon in the straight and a fine finish ensued between the pair and the fast finishing Dilawar. Won by short head, neck, 1 3/4 length

Not Run: Hawam 7-10 Ishallah 8-10, Hazim 8-7, and Ballard 8-3.

Time.—2 mins. 24 3-5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 178-8. Places Rs. 33-8, Rs. 31-8 and Rs. 33.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 58-8. Places Rs. 13-8, Rs. 13 and Rs. 14.

Favourites Tarick.
Trainer:—Moosa.

THE AUTUMN PLATE. Distance 1½ miles.

Winner, Rs. 7,000; second, Rs. 2,500; third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr. Eve's SCHOOL BOY 8-2 J. W. Brace 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Nawanagar's LOMOND HILLS 8-1 Clarke 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's MARMION 8-11 R. Stokes 3
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' UNITOI 8-9 A. T Harrison 4

Also Ran:—Hard Battle 8-5, Crab Apple 8-4, Jansan 8-2, Reciprocity 7-13, Lord Aldborough 8-1 Plaxton 8, Trail 7-10, Floreal 7-10, and Wait-for-me 7-4.

The Race.—The field were a long time starting. Reciprocity was first in his stride followed by Wait-for-me and Marmion. Plaxtol was in the rear. School Boy joined issue and went away an easy winner up the straight. Lomond Hills displaced Marmion for second honours. Won by 1½ length, 1½ length.

Realm 9, Prey 7-9 and Rs. 35, Rs. 79-8 and Rs. 31.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 24. Places Rs. 30-8, Rs. 42-8, and Rs. 16.

Favourite.—School Boy (bracket.)
Trainer.—J. Robinson.

THE AGA KHAN CUP. Distance 1½ miles.

A Cup value £100 sterling presented by H. H. the Aga Sir Sultan Mahammed Shah, Aga Khan, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., and Rs 23,000 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 15,000; second, Rs. 5,000, third, Rs. Rs. 3,000. For Horses, W. A. and C. reduced 10lbs. Penalties.—Winner of a flat race since 31st March, 1923, value Rs. 15,000, 7lbs. extra; or of flat races of the aggregate value of Rs. 20,000, 7lbs extra; or of flat races of the aggregate value of Rs. 30,000; 9lbs. extra; or of flat races of the aggregate value of Rs. 75,000, 14lbs. extra, Not accumulative. The Winner of the Trial Plate, Poona, 1925, 5lbs. extra in addition to any of the above penalties. Allowances.—Maiden 3 years old, 5lbs.; Maiden, 4 years old and upwards, 9lbs.

Mr. C. N. Wadia's CAP-A-PIE 8-3 Bullock 1
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' ABORIGINE 9-2 A. T. Harison 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's SCANDALOUS 9-3 R. Stokes 3
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's OX TROT 9-2 Dobie 4

Also Ran:—Light Jester 8-7, Revival 9, Dalkester 8-12 and Dunmow 8-0.

The Race.—Aborigine, Dunmow and Light Jester broke away together and lead for the first half mile. Light Jester and Dunmow then went to the front, attended by Cap-a-Pie, Dalkester and Scandalous. Scandalous and Aborigine entered the turn abreast, and had the issue between them until Cap-a-Pie entered the lists to win by 1 length, neck, neck.

Not Run: Audlem 8-10.

Time.—2min. 37 4-5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 39. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 22 and Rs. 17-8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 22-8. Places Rs. 8, Rs. 10 and Rs. 10.

Favourite.—Cap-a-Pie.
Trainer, Major Molony.

THE POONA PLATE. Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 10,000, second Rs. 3,000; third, Rs. 2,000. For Horses, 3 and 4 years old only W. A. and C. reduced 7lbs. Penalties.—Winners since 31st March, 1923 of a flat race value Rs. 4,000 or over, once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 12lbs. Winners since the above date, of flat races of the aggregate value of Rs. 10,000 or over 4lbs; of Rs. 15,000 or over, 7lbs. in addition to the above penalties. Allowances. Horses in Class II, 7lbs.; Horses in Class III, 14lbs.; Maiden, 3 years old, 5lbs. Maiden, 4 years old, 9lbs.

Mr. N. Beg Mahomed's BRIGHT BIRD II 8-3 Morris 1
Mrs. F. M. Garda's LADY THEO 7-5 Ritchie 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's ARROWY 8-3 R. Stokes 3
Mr. Cotton's NOUGAT 7-8 S J Meekings 4

The Race.—Bright Bird shot out of the barrier pursued by Lady Theo, Ormiston and The Fliver. There was no change in this order until the home turn where Arrowy and Nougat came out behind the leaders. Bright Bird won in a canter from Lady Theo by 2½ lengths, 2 lengths, head.

Not Run: True Grit 8-2 and Stone Marten 8.

Time.—1min. 2 1/2 secs.

First Tote Paid:—Win Rs. 41. Places Rs. 23, Rs. 26-8, and Rs. 39.

Second Tote Paid:—Win Rs. 17. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 17.

Favourite:—Ormiston.
Trainer: T. Harrison.

THE ARAB PONY DERBY. Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs 1,250; third, Rs. 750. For Arab Ponies, 14 hands and under, which have not won a flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over previous to 1st January 1925. 14 hands to carry 9st. W. I. Penalties.—Winners since 31st March, 1923, of a flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over, once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs. oftener, 12lbs. Winners of flat races of the aggregate value of Rs. 8,000 or over, 7lbs. in addition to the above penalties. Allowances.—Maidens 4lbs.; Ponies landed on or since 1st July, 1924 direct from the country of foaling, 4lbs. in addition to any landing allowance.

Mr. J. M. Burjorji's SHAHABAD 8-2, R. G. Wise 1
Mr. T. M. Goculdass' PEACH BITTER 9-0 Townsend ... 2
Mr Ahmed Hazamy's YEMAN 8-6 Morris 3
Mr. Heath's SAGAB 8-6 Clarke 4

Also Ran:—Hamiar 9-4, Maxim 9, Varid 8, Alcis 9, Towfik 9, Tamaran 8-10, Witness 8-10, Musal 8-6, Sea Spray 8-6 Zulu 8-3 Telegraph 8-2 Kalipha 8; Simmah 8; Makdam 7-13, Ahyid 7-13, Florio 7-10, Fayez 7-5, Clog Dance 7-2 Kadda 6-12.

The Race.—A bad start saw Yeman and Sagab prominent, with Alcis and Peach Bitter next. Shahabad drew out at the 2nd furlong where he went into the lead, and although worried by Peach Bitter and Yeman he won by 3/4 length, 3/4 length, neck.

Not Run: Sunshine 8, Mountain King 7-6, Amanra 8-6, Zirgam 8-8, Sylvanmore 8-2, Argentine 7-10.

Time.—1min. 23 3/5 secs.

Firs Tote paid:—Win Rs. 470. Places Rs. 121, Rs. 19 and Rs. 23.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 262. Places Rs. 85-8, Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 15.

Favourite.—Peach Bitter
Trainer. Faraj bin Sanad.

CALCUTTA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

The ELGIN PLATE. Div. I. Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. Scott's PHARPAR 9-12 Marland ... 1
Messrs. Hasqley and Thomson's CAV 8-10, Harrison 2
Mr. Das' RESURGAM 8-9 H Walker ... 3
Capt. Robert's COURT JESTER 7-8 (car 7-9) Edwards 4

Also Ran:—Prison Bars 9-5, Sweet Friendship 8-4, Sack the Lot 7-8, Tostan 7-7 (car 7-8), Bravado 7-7, Cymerald 7-7 (car 7-10)

Won by 3/4 length a neck and 1/2 length.

Time.—2 mins. 0 3/5 secs

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 118-8. Places Rs. 37 Rs. 16 and Rs. 26-8.

THE SEPTEMBER HURDLE RACE Distance about 1 3/4 miles.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000 third Rs. 500. Handicap hurdle race for horses. Raikut of Baikunthapore's BARSEU 9-0. Tassie 1
Capt. George's JOU JOU 10, Capt Pearson 2
Capt. Robert and Mr. Weber's PINSK 12-8, Capt. 3
Mr. Dee's WATER BILL 11-0 Barnes ... 4

Also Ran:—Kintail 12/10 fell, Pomfret 9-8. ?

Won by 3/4 lengh. 1/4 lengths and 3/4 length.

Time.—3 mins. 37 3/5 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 180-8. Places Rs 46 and Rs. 40-8.

THE ELGIN PLATE. (Div II.) Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. Handicap for horses in class IV.

Mr. Mackenzie's KILLASHANDRA 8-4 Bond and Mr. Curlender's GOLDEN PROSPECT 7-13 Cooper Dead-heat 1
Mr. Gajadhar's GEORGE'S BIRD 9-0, Northmore 3
Corrie's GONE 810, Edwards 4

Also Ran:—Va Va, 8-12, Bachelor's Mark 8-

Won by a head, 1 1/2 length and 1 length.

Time.—1 min. 4 4/5 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 36-8 and Rs. 15-8. Places Rs. 32-8 and Rs. 22-8.

THE ELGIN PLATE. Div. III. Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. Galstaun's JABBSTRAW, 8-1 Hutchins 1
Mr. Pannick's STUMPED 8-0 Calder ... 2
Mr. Gubbay's LITTLE TROUT 8-13 Cooper 3
Mr. Roddick's MARTEN WING 8-8 H. Walker 4

Also Ran:—Betwixt 9-0, Chinese White 8-5.

Won by 1 length. 1 1/2 lengths and a head.

Time.—1 min 3 2/5 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 66-8. Places Rs 32 and Rs. 20-8.

THE NOVICE PLATE. Distance about 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. Scott's PHARPAR 9-12 Marland ... 1
Messrs. Hasqley and Thomson's CAV 8-10, Harrison 2
Mr. Das' RESURGAM 8-9 H Walker ... 3
Capt. Robert's COURT JESTER 7-8 (car 7-9) Edwards 4

Also Ran:—Prison Bars 9-5, Sweet Friendship 8-4, Sack the Lot 7-8, Tostan 7-7 (car 7-8), Bravado 7-7, Cymerald 7-7 (car 7-10)

Won by 3/4 length a neck and 1/2 length.

Time.—2 mins. 0 3/5 secs

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 118-8. Places Rs. 37 Rs. 16 and Rs. 26-8.

THE SEPTEMBER HURDLE RACE Distance about 1 3/4 miles.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000 third Rs. 500. Handicap hurdle race for horses. Raikut of Baikunthapore's BARSEU 9-0. Tassie 1
Capt. George's JOU JOU 10, Capt Pearson 2
Capt. Robert and Mr. Weber's PINSK 12-8, Capt. 3
Mr. Dee's WATER BILL 11-0 Barnes ... 4

Also Ran:—Kintail 12/10 fell, Pomfret 9-8. ?

Won by 3/4 lengh. 1/4 lengths and 3/4 length.

Time.—3 mins. 37 3/5 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 180-8. Places Rs 46 and Rs. 40-8.

THE ELGIN PLATE. (Div II.) Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. Handicap for horses in class IV.

Mr. Mackenzie's KILLASHANDRA 8-4 Bond and Mr. Curlender's GOLDEN PROSPECT 7-13 Cooper Dead-heat 1
Mr. Gajadhar's GEORGE'S BIRD 9-0, Northmore 3
Corrie's GONE 810, Edwards 4

Also Ran:—Va Va, 8-12, Bachelor's Mark 8-

Won by a head, 1 1/2 length and 1 length.

Time.—1 min. 4 4/5 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 36-8 and Rs. 15-8. Places Rs. 32-8 and Rs. 22-8.

THE ELGIN PLATE. Div. III. Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. Gregory's MORRISTOWN 9-5 Northmore 1
Mr. Pannick's CANTOR 8-11, Calder ... 2
Mr. Pugh's GRAND PRIX 8-9 Edwards 3
Lt.-Col. Barnard's MERCURY 8-4 Seastream 4

Also Ran:—Double Melody 91, Galashiel 8-4, Allan Brig 8-2, Billie Sharps, 7/7, Green Dame 7/7.

Won by 3 lengths, a short head and 11 lengths.

Time.—1 min. 5 2/5 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 30-8. Places Rs. 18 and Rs. 23-8.

THE EMPIRE PLATE. Distance about 1 mile. 1 1furlong.

Winner Rs. 3,500, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. Rosscoe's PRINCE WAHED 8-2, Aldridge 1
Mr. Jones's NEW ORLEANS 9-3 Riley 2
Mr. Pannick's ANZIO 8-3 Calder 3
Messrs. Soutar's and Simpson's MOUNT ARARAT 8-2. Bloss 4

Also Ran:Snowdrift 9-6, Spivis 9-1, Jack 8-7, Bluster 7/10, Passenham 7/7.

Won by 1¼ lengths, 1 length and 1 1/2 lengths.

Time.—1 min . 58 3/5 secs

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 139-8. Places Rs 48-8, Rs. 34 and Rs. 40-8.

GOSSAGE CHARITY CUP.

B B. R. A. AND Y. M. C. A. DRAW.

The second semi-final played on Saturday evening between the B.B. R. A. and the Y.M.C.A. produced no decisive result in spite of an extra twenty minutes having been played. The match was especially marked for the display of individual cleverness but neither side could boast of much concerted tactics. The little that there was the Young Men were responsible for. Irvine and McCarthy maintaining several interesting passing bouts. Even play reigned throughout both sides missing good opportunities. Ross was safe between the sticks and manipulated several good clearances. The Young Men had two certain chances in the second half but Mayo missed an open goal on the first occasion and made a mess of the second by not being dashing enough. Irvine was the best player on the field and worked tirelessly. The score board was blank at full time and even an extra twenty minutes failed to produce a goal, the match ending in a draw which will have to be replayed.

B. B. R. A.:—Marshall; Lindsay and Gabriel; Rodgers, V. Kelly and C. Kelly; Ardagh, H. Kelly, Muller, Cutler and Carey.

Y. M. C. A.:—Ross; McKillop and Hayes-Hosre; Grogan, James and Hatch; [illegible]

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYM. "B" AND SYDENHAM COLLEGE DRAW.

Heavy showers of rain on Saturday spoilt what would otherwise have been a busy day for cricketers. The pitches on the Kennedy Sea Face were totally unfit for play and consequently the matches there had to be cancelled. The "B" team of the Bombay Gymkhana met the Sydenham College on the Esplanade, the match ending in a draw. The Gym. batted first and ran up a total of 153 runs for 3. wickets, McLeod being top scorer with 54, while Lees retired with 24 to his credit. The College replied wit h81 runs for 5 wickets, when stumps were drawn.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Lees 24 (retired), McLeod 54, Terrey 37, Hardcastle 17 not out, Lewis 9 not out. Rest did not bat. Extras 12, total 153 for 3 wickets.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE.

Pohowalla 6, Vakil, 27, Kheshwalla 24, Pathare 0, Gokhale not out 5, Patel 13, Oke not out 0. Rest did not bat bat. Extras 6, Total 81 for 5 wickets.

WHITE ARROGANCE.

ALLEGED INSULT AND ASSAULT.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, J. P. Alvares, Proprietor of the Eastern Hotel charged J. W. Wells, a door-keeper of Watson's Hotel with insult, assault and obscenity.

The complainant alleged that the accused and his wife resided in the Eastern Hotel and disputes had been going on for some time between them owing to the failure of the accused to pay his boarding charges. On 3rd September the dispute took a serious turn, when the complainant alleged, the accused brandished an old army sword and threatened to strike him. Complainant went to see the police and in the meantime the accused stripped himself of his clothes except a short pair of knickers and paraded the street below flourishing his sword all the while. He also went to the complainant's room and giving the latter's wife a tap on the back asked her where the "black nigger" had gone. The police then arrived to whom the accused told not to intefere as "black men should not interfere with white men."

The Magistrate issued summons and fixed hearing on the 11th instant.

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

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August 6, 1925.

Cotton.—With the exception of shirt periods prior to and following the publication of Government crop reports, weather vagaries continue to exert an outstanding market influence. Seldom has rain fallen at a more opportune time than during the past week and, although the drouth over South Central Texas remains unbroken, except in a few scattered localities, the relief afforded to other parts of the belt has been of incalculable value. Temporarily, at least, the spectre of a supply insufficient to meet the world's requirements during the next twelve months has disappeared but realization that the most critical weeks of the growing season lie immediately ahead has restrained bearish operations and encouraged a moderate volume of trade buying on the sale down. The crop outlook has been improved not only by recent rains but by the fact, as stated by the Crop Reporting Board, that "Natural control has diminished the weevil menace in the Southeast". Complaints of army worms are increasing, particularly from Arkansas and Louisiana, but preventive measures are being adopted and it is hoped that serious damage will be averted.

Of considerable interest from a statistical viewpoint was the annual report issued in Saturday by Secretary Hester of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange. In this report the world's consumption of American cotton and linters during the past twelve months is given as 14,247,000 bales, showing an increase of slightly more than 3,000,000 bales over the consumption of the previous year and leaving a carry-over of 2,880,000 bales of lint and linters against 2,319,000 bales on July 31st, 1924. The consumption figures, although somewhat larger than expected, had no appreciable effect on sentiment.

New cotton, in some sections, has already commenced to move freely and, should weather conditions continue favourable, ginnings during the present month are likely to be unusually heavy. Hedging pressure has not, as yet, become a market factor, but it may be expected to increase considerably in the near future despite the growth of the co-operative marketing movement and the comparative ease with which financial assistance can be obtained. Demand is far from active and in consequence there has been a further weakening of the basis during the past week.

Reports from dry goods centres indicate that much of the buying interest aroused by the Government's bullish crop report of July 23 has subsided but that the general situation is not unpromising. Notwithstanding continued readjustments in the working schedules of mills and, in the North, an increasing tendency to reduce wages, the majority of manufacturers are becoming more optimistic and there is a general belief that an improvement in business prospects is imminent.

Any expression of opinion as to the future course of the market so long as weather conditions continue to be of such paramount importance must necessarily be guarded. However, in the light of present prospects and of the fact that the marketing process will soon be in full swing, we think it will be difficult to sustain any considerable advance, and would take advantage of strong markets to make sales.

Coffee.—The recent broadening of speculative interest may be ascribed principally to the discount at which futures are selling in comparison with spot values and to bullish ideas of Brazilian production based on unfavourable weather reports. A further factor has been the expectation, which does not now appear likely to be realised that the State of Sao Paulo would succeed in obtaining a foreign loan for the purpose of facilitating the continued control of supplies. The advancing tendency of the market induced active short covering with the result that the technical position appears to have become impaired. Spot demand has shown considerable improvement but, in consequence of heavy purchases made by importers during the past two weeks, it is improbable that further supplies will be contracted for in the near future.

Stocks of Brazilian coffee in and afloat for the United States are now 1,018,888 bags, against 893,755 bags a year ago and the world's visible supply of coffee on August 1st is estimated by a recognized authority as being 775,000 bags greater than at the same time last year: We think that, at present levels bullish possibilities have been over-discounted, and prefer sales.

Sugar.—The situation is virtually unchanged but, in consequence of the firm attitude of Cuban holders and of more favorable advices from abroad, a better tone prevails. Distribution of refined sugar continues on a liberal scale but it is impossible to state how much of this is going into consumption and how much represents an increase of invisible supplies. We do not look for any material advance at present but, in our opinion, purchases made on dips should eventually prove profitable.

The Chicago Market.—The feature of the week has been a decided buying wave in Wheat on pessimistic advices concerning the Canadian crop outlook, absence of hedging pressure, small primary receipts and indications of an improved export demand. Wheat production in the World's principal grain-producing countries is estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture at 2,109,000,000 bushels against 2,065,000,000 bushels last year. This estimate tends to confirm our view that as yet, there is no sound reason for anticipating a shortage of supplies and that, in consequence, present prices are not justified. Cash Corn is in good demand, interior receipts are light and from a number of sections in the belt rains are reported to be urgently needed. We favor purchases of Corn on recessions. Sentiment with regard to Oats is bearish, influenced by the large visible supply and by increasing hedging pressure. However, we are not inclined to advise sales at present levels. The low price of Rye relative to Wheat, poor crop advices and the small available supplies have brought out good support; with any improvement in export demand further appreciation in values can be expected.

Simla, Sept. 4.—The Viceroy has accepted the invitation to dine as the guest of the United Service Club, Simla, on the 15th October.—A. P.

Calcutta, Sept. 2.—At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Greaves disposed of the application which arose in a suit over the sale of three race horses. This was a suit instituted by Mr. Frank Collingwood against Nawab Altaf Ali for the recovery of Rs. 2,312 being the balance due on a promissory note for Rs. 18,000. His Lordship dismissed the application.—A. P.

POONA MAIL SPEED TO INCREASE.

G. I. P. RLY. ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING.

At the 16th meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee held on 3rd September, the following subjects were brought up:—

The Chairman advised the members that a Local Advisory Committee for the Central Provinces area was in process of formation at Nagpur, and it was hoped that they would hold their first meeting next month.

Acceleration of the Poona Mail.—In connection with a question asked at a previous meeting the Chairman said that with effect from 1st October the Railway had decided to cut out the stop of the Poona Mail at Talegaon, as the conditions which originally necessitated its stoppage there did not now exist and the 1st and 2nd class passengers to and from Talegaon by that train were very few.

Proposed introduction of a 3rd class Express to Nagpur.—This question arose at a previous meeting when the revised timings of the Calcutta Mail were under discussion, and the Chairman undertook to make enquiries as to whether the Railway could put on a 3rd class Express between Bombay and Nagpur. The Chairman advised the Committee that the matter had been gone into in great detail and the introduction of this train, both from a passenger and postal point of view, was fully justified. Unfortunately, however, at the present time the Railway had not the stock available for the train, but it was hoped that when the 1925-26 programme of construction had been completed, it would be possible to find the necessary stock and put on the train.

FACILITIES TO PASSENGERS AT DADAR.

This subject was brought forward by a member of the Committee. The Chairman said that this matter was already in hand, provisional plans were under consideration, and certain money provision had been made in the Railway's programme for the current year. It was hoped to start the work in the coming cold weather and push it through to completion as quickly as possible.

SUB INSPECTOR SENTENCED FOR EXTORTION.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 5.

At the Allahabad High Court Mr. Justice Kanhyialal, Vacation Judge, has dismissed the appeal of Sub-Inspector Hansraj of Jalesar who was convicted by the Additional Sessions Judge, Aligarh, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 on charges of extortion and robbery. The accused was found guilty of having extorted Rs. 1,000/- from one Tulsi Ram under threat of prosecuting him for abduction.—A. P.

PROTEST AGAINST CHARGE OF U. P. CAPITAL.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 5.

The Allahabad Municipal Board on the motion of Mr. C. T. Robbie (nominated member of the Anglo-Indian Association) have adopted, after a number of strong speeches charging Government with the breach of faith, a rather belated resolution protesting against the removal of incidents of capital from Allahabad to Lucknow and thus adversely affecting the revenues of the Board.—A. P.

PUNJAB EDUCATIONAL MINISTER.

A telephone message from Associated, Simla to Associated Bombay says:—

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Sheik Abdul Kadar has been appointed Minister of Education, Punjab, during the absence of the Hon Mian Sir Fazli Hussein. This will involve his resignation of the post of President of the Punjab Legislative Council and it is understood that he will not seek re-election to that post.

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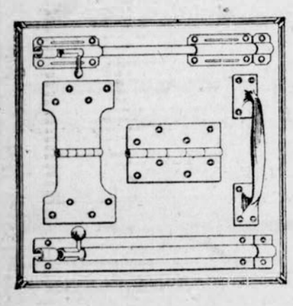

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